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BEHIND CURTAINS THAW MEETS WIFE IN CELL IN TOMBS

PRISON BARS DON'T BAR EVELYN FROM HER HARRY



Mrs. Evelyn Thaw, who, by reason of her husband's liberal use of money, is allowed to meet him behind drawn curtains in his cell in the Tombs.

DR. CHAS. HURT YIELDS TO DEATH

He Was Widely Known in the Medical World.

Dr. Hurt Had Been Ill for Over Eight Months—His Death Was Caused by Heart Failure With Complications.

After a fight for life, which lasted for eight long months, Dr. C. D. Hurt yielded to death yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at his residence at Delta place, in Inman Park. All the members of his family were present at the bedside at the last moment.

Eight months ago the illness of Dr. Hurt had its beginning, and from that time he had never been quite free from its effects, although at times he had been somewhat improved, and at other times had had severe attacks.

In the hope of benefiting his health he left Atlanta and went to French Lick Springs, in Indiana, and then to Louisville, but notwithstanding the best of care, he was not materially benefited.

Preferring to be at home, he returned to Atlanta, and since that moment had been waiting for his death, as he realized that his days were numbered.

One week ago he was taken desperately ill, and did not rally to the hour of his death.

The funeral services will be conducted at the residence at Delta place at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment will be in Oakland.

Dr. Hurt had been a resident of Atlanta for thirteen years, living in Inman Park from the day of his arrival here.

He built up a splendid practice, and his reputation as a successful physician was second to no man in the south. For the last three years his son, Dr. John S. Hurt, has been associated with him.

Ever since his coming to Atlanta he served as the physician for the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, through the many changes of name of the street car system of this city.

For the past ten years he was a member of the staff of the Grady hospital; he was one of the faculty of the Atlanta School of Medicine; and belonged to both the state and the county medical societies.

To him more than any other man in Atlanta was due the establishment of the Wesley Memorial hospital. For years he agitated this question, and lately had the pleasure of seeing his wishes realized. He and Bishop Candler were both instrumental in this work, and to him Bishop Candler gave much of the credit.

For years he was a consistent and valued member of the Methodist church of this city, first as a member of the First Methodist, and in later days as the chairman of the board of stewards of the Inman Park church.

He married twice. By his first wife he is survived by the following children: C. D. Hurt, of the Trust Company of Georgia; G. N. Hurt, special agent of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company; Mrs. James E. Carlton, Mrs. L. C. Fischer, and Dr. John H. Hurt. His second wife and her son, a little boy, also survive him.

Sketch of Dr. Hurt.

In memoirs of Georgia, published in 1885, the following account of Dr. Hurt is given:

"Dr. Charles Davis Hurt, one of the most successful physicians in Atlanta,

Continued From Page One.

Amazing Story of Privileges Accorded to White's Slayer by Prison Officers.

THAW'S LIBERAL TIPS CAPTURE HIS JAILERS

Prisoner Just Out of Tombs Tells of Life of Luxury Led by Millionaire Man-Killer—Evelyn Allowed to Meet Her Husband in Private.

Pittsburg, August 12.—(Special.)—That he spent thirteen days in a Tombs cell next to Harry Thaw's is asserted by Paul H. McDonald, who was arrested in New York city on a charge of embezzlement at the request of the Pittsburg police on July 18 and brought back to this city. He knew Thaw in this city and when the wealthy Pittsburg prisoner saw one of his old-time friends exercising in the Tombs he requested that he be brought up to his tier and placed in the cell next to his.

It is against the rules to have any person other than a person accused of murder confined in these cells, but McDonald insists that this unusual procedure was done because of Thaw's influence with officials of the prison. McDonald may be romancing, but he tells a remarkably clear story of Thaw's life in the Tombs. One of the detectives who brought McDonald to Pittsburg says the prisoner told a similar story on the train.

McDonald says luxury such as few prisoners ever dreamed of is accorded to the slayer of Sanford White. A costly Smyrna rug covers the cell floor. Pictures and photographs adorn the walls. A heavy curtain hides him from the gaze of the curious visitors. Thaw spends $150 a day to be comfortable, McDonald says.

Gave Change for $100 Bill.

"It's wonderful the way he spends his money," said McDonald. "Once I saw him give an attendant the change from a hundred-dollar bill after the cost of his breakfast had been deducted. He has his check book in the cell with him, and as soon as anybody needs money Thaw will send out and have a check certified.

"One check I saw certified was for $5,000. Several others for big sums have been certified and sent out by Harry. Usually his mother cashes his checks for him and Harry distributes the money in the same careless fashion he showed when at liberty.

"One of the keepers received a diamond stud valued at $1,000 for his attention to Harry. I tell you the pockets of others are bulging with tips Thaw has scattered. But none of the prisoners has come in for any bounty. They are opposed to Thaw's profanity and by a sort of tacit agreement they keep away from him.

"Clothes? Well, he has a dozen pairs of shoes, three or four suits and a change of silk underwear and of silk pajamas daily. He has a manicuring set and various other toilet accessories denied to other prisoners.

Cell Door Seldom Locked.

"The sinews of war are telling and have broken down practically all the barriers

Continued on Page Two.

HER CRY TO ROOSEVELT WHEN PULLED FROM CHURCH

Was Not Heeded by President, Who Let Woman Be Dragged Out by Usher.

MISS ESAC'S CLOTHES TORN IN THE STRUGGLE

Sensational Scene in the Episcopal Church at Oyster Bay Created by Chicago Woman, Who Is Bent on Having an Interview With Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., August 12.—Miss Asi L. Esac, who is summering in Oyster Bay for the purpose of interviewing the president or Mrs. Roosevelt on what she declares is "a matter of life and death," created a scene during the service in Christ's Episcopal church today.

Miss Esac, or Miss Case, as her name is supposed to be, has attended every church service the president has attended since his arrival here in July. She has climbed Sagamore Hill on foot several times, only to be turned away by the secret service men.

Usher Dragged the Woman.

She presented herself early at the church today and took a seat directly behind the pew usually occupied by the Roosevelt family. When Usher James Duffy requested her to relinquish this seat, she refused. Duffy forcibly removed her to the rear of the church, and Miss Esac says he tore her gown in so doing. For this act she later applied for a warrant for Duffy, but was refused.

In the rear of the church Miss Esac refused to sit down. A secret service agent stood beside her and during the service she made no less than a dozen attempts to get past him. As the president was leaving the church three secret service men surrounded Miss Esac, but she shouted:

"Mr. President, Mr. President, President Roosevelt, won't you speak to me a moment?"

Roosevelt Heard Her Cry.

The president turned his head as he passed, but did not pause. Miss Esac says her watch chain was broken in this scrimmage with the secret service men and her watch fell to the floor.

The president was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Quentin, and Representative and Mrs. Longworth. Miss Esac has stated to acquaintances she has made while here that she was to have been married in the white house at the time Miss Alice Roosevelt became Mrs. Longworth; that she was to have married a high government official, and that it was this wrong she seeks to redress. When the president's carriage had departed, Miss Esac was allowed to go. It was then she sought a warrant for Duffy. She says she will stay in Oyster Bay until she accomplishes her purpose.

Representative and Mrs. Longworth expect to leave for Washington and Cincinnati tomorrow.

GREAT CONGESTION IN 'FRISCO.

Railroads Will Move Goods to Relive Condition.

San Francisco, August 12.—The officials of the Southern Pacific will issue tomorrow morning, a statement to the consignees having freight on their company's tracks, that it will be unloaded at once and stored at the cost of the consignees. This action has been decided upon after a long conference among the local officials. If the goods are not taken from the warehouses within a reasonable time they will be sold to pay the expenses incurred by the road.

Every method tried up to date, to relieve the freight congestion has either proved a failure or works with painful slowness.

RAILROADS FOR ABYSSINIA.

Treaty Providing for Construction Signed by King Menelik.

Rome, August 12.—Abyssinian despatches received here say that King Menelik has signed the Franco-Italian-British convention relative to railways to be constructed there, and that the convention will be communicated to the parliaments of the interested states as soon as they meet.

The treaty guarantees the integrity of the Abyssian empire, the open door, and commercial equality for all countries, and the continuation by the French of the construction of the railway connecting Addis Abebe, the capital of Abyssinia, with the coast, Great Britain and Italy naming representatives of the railway directorate.

RECKLESS FAKING BY JOURNAL

Howell Men Put In Hoke Club

TO STOP HOKE SMITH SLUMP

FAIRBURN, GA., August 12.—(Special.)—The people of Fairburn and Campbell county were given an object lesson as to the desperate straits to which the Hoke Smith Organ is being driven by the slump that has set in against its candidate when The Atlanta Sunday Journal reached here today, containing a list of alleged members of the Campbell County Hoke Smith Club. The list utterly discredits The Journal as a newspaper and shows the fake methods employed to stop the slump which is rapidly leaving Hoke Smith without support.

The meeting referred to in Sunday's Journal was held Monday, August 6th, at the school house. Not over twenty men attended—some say only eleven, but the Hoke people claim twenty.

G. W. Tucker, Fifth Vice-pesident, is a hot Howell man and has been so all the time. J. C. Coryell, Sixth Vice-president of club, is for Dick Russell first, then for Howell.

This list has been in the making for six months and is full of errors, duplicates and Howell folks. Howell people are popping out like peas after a good rain, and have the Hokeites on the hip. Something will drop here on the 22nd.

The Hokeites are scurrying to cover and their bluff is meant to stop a stampede to Howell.

AUTO SMASH AND TROLLEY CRASH DESTROY LIVES AND BREAK LIMBS

Elec'ric Car at Chicago Strikes Auto, Killing One Woman Outright.

SCORE OF PERSONS HURT IN A TROLLEY COLLISION

Cars, Crowded With Persons Who Had Been Watching Ball Game, Dash Together—Several of Those Injured Will Die.

Chicago, August 12.—One woman was instantly killed, one was probably fatally injured and two persons were slightly hurt when an automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Chicago and Milwaukee electric car at Noyes street and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis railroad tracks in Evanston tonight.

The Dead.

MRS. ELIZABETH SLAUGHTER, 35 years old.

The Injured.

MRS. H. B. SLAUGHTER, 45 years old, right arm broken, jaw broken and skull fractured, probably die.

C. S. SLAUGHTER, husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter and cousin of Mrs. H. B. Slaughter, slightly bruised.

MRS. CHRISTINE DAUDBY, nurse employed by Slaughter, slightly injured.

The automobile which was moving slowly, was crossing the track when the heavy electric car, traveling at a high rate of speed darted out behind some freight cars standing on a side track, throwing the automobile and its occupants about forty feet against a telegraph pole.

Mrs. Elizabeth Slaughter and Mrs. H. B. Slaughter were seated on the side nearest to the trolley car and received the full force of the shock. After the injured had been cared for, the trolley car was run to Highland Park, where the crew was arrested.

TWENTY PERSONS HURT BY CRASH OF TROLLEYS

Oakland, Cal., August 12.—A Telegraph avenue trolley car, packed with people from Berkeley and Idora Park, crashed into a Key Route electric train, bound from Piedmont to the ferry mole at Fortieth street crossing this afternoon, injuring a score of passengers, two of whom may die.

The injured were nearly all in the street car. On this car were most of the members of the San Francisco and the Los Angeles baseball teams, who had just finished a game at Idora Park.

The more severely injured:

James St. Johns, Oakland, may die; L. Blcom, Oakland, may die; F. F. Dillon, Los Angeles, ball player; George Hodson, baseball umpire; G. L. Wheeler, San Francisco; Albert Saulberg, Almeda; Mrs. Margaret Welch, Oakland; Edith Parker, Oakland; Mrs. Henry Dismall, Oakland; T. C. Cheney, Point Richmond; William Pittman, motorman.

The injuries include fractured bones, cuts and bruises. One man's nose was partly severed, as was also the ear of a woman.

A defective air brake on the car is said to have cause dthe accident.

Heavy Rains in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., August 12.—Tremendously heavy rains fell in this section this afternoon, causing, among other items of damage, a washout on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad near Ashland, which blocked all traffic. The passenger trains of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Southern railroads were detoured by way of the Chesapeake and Ohio.

DEATH IS GRASPING AT TURKISH SULTAN

Abdul Hamid Is Reported To Be an Extremely Ill Man.

Constantinople, Saturday, August 11.—The officials inform callers at the palace that the sultan was suffering from the effects of a chill during the past week, but that he has now completely recovered. His physicians, however, advised his majesty not to risk exposure to the open air and hence the abandonment of the Selamlik Friday.

The local press is forbidden to publish anything concerning the state of the sultan's health or of the abandonment of the Selamlik.

Sensational stories of the sultan's illness are in circulation here, but in best informed circles confirmation is given the statement that there is a slight improvement in his condition and that he is no immediate danger.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.

CAR, BEARING 50 PERSONS, SINKS IN STAGNANT POOL; ALL NEARLY DROWNED

CLEVELAND, O., August 12.—A car containing fifty persons on the Cleveland and Eastern Traction line jumped the track tonight eight miles southwest of Chardon, Ohio, injuring eight and nearly drowning a dozen others in a large stagnant pool into which the car plunged. The car was headed towards this city and was going at moderate speed, but the accident happened so quickly that none of the passengers realized what had happened until they were immersed in the foul water. Not a passenger escaped a wetting, and a wild panic prevailed. The passengers and crew of a car following close behind went quickly to the rescue and saved a dozen or more from death. The escape of some of those imprisoned in the submerged car was thrilling. Henry Hoffler, living in Chardon, the conductor of the car, received serious internal injuries and may die. The injuries to the others consisted largely of cuts and bruises, some of them of a serious nature.

WRECK DELAYED TRAIN 14 HOURS AND ATLANTANS PLAY MARBLES

BLACKSBURG, S. C., received the biggest population boom in the history of the booming game Saturday when a freight train was wrecked 2 miles this side of the town in a deep cut.

Shortly after the wreck the Southern Limited, direct from New York, with many well-filled Pullman cars, came hustling into the little town, already an hour late as the result of a small wreck in North Carolina, and anxious to make up time.

The limited received the slow down and get off signal. Then came local trains, and all other kinds, until some of the passengers were of the opinion that their misery was shared by at least four other trains.

Shipwrecked in a dry county. That was the worst of it all, according to one of the passengers. When the passengers found that it was about as easy to get a real drink in Blacksburg as it is to get water in the Sahara, they planned open rebellion.

They decided that it was bad enough to be stopped at all, but if they had to be stopped they stated to the railroad employees it was much better 4 miles back in North Carolina than in South Carolina. Fact of the matter is that North Carolina was wet and the South state dry. All their entreaties failed to move the train backward.

"It was a dry enough town when we reached it," explained one of the passengers, "but when we left it it certainly was a desolate place, for we had stripped it dry of everything looking like a soft drink. It was dry in fact as well as in name."

After eating and drinking everything in sight the passengers began to plan amusements. A number of Atlantans, at last wise to the desperate situation in the amusement line, solved the problem in a unique way.

They found a place where marbles were on sale, and many a game was played before a way was cleared for the limited to pass around the wreck of the freights.

"Never saw anything like it," said one passenger, "there seemed to be a wonderful dearth of cards in that town. Not a single pack could be found, and not a single game was played, or I was not wise."

To add to the passengers' discomfiture the local trains, after a few hours of rest and recreation, began to slip away on their routes by means of a branch line, while the heavy Pullmans had to remain as the guests of the town of Blacksburg.

It surely was a remarkable boom in population so long as it lasted, and Blacksburg was sold out in the drink and food line before the sad parting.

The train left New York at 4:25 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and was due in Atlanta somewhere around 4 o'clock on Saturday. The Limited pulled into the Gate City about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and the passengers were glad to arrive.

Many Attend Campmeeting.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Large numbers of people from Macon and vicinity attended camp meeting at Indian Springs today. The meetings are again having record breaking attendance, and the whole week has been a great season of religious work with the holiness people. During the past week people from this city and community have been regularly attending these meetings, and reports of great interest have been made by all who returned.

HER SIN MADE FATHER FIGHT LOVER TO THE DEATH

Thomas Drake Killed by Emerson, Daughter's Lover, in Her Bedroom.

FATHER FOUND COUPLE IN ROOM AFTER MIDNIGHT

Circumstances Caused Father to Shoot—Lover Returned the Fire and Father Fell Dead at the Feet of His Daughter. Girl Flees.

Greenville, S. C., August 12.—(Special.) Cowering in a corner of her bedroom Miss Nannie Drake last midnight saw her father, Thomas F. Drake, fight a pistol duel to the death with her lover, Allen Emerson.

Father Killed Before Daughter.

After the exchange of several shots Drake fell dead with a bullet through his heart almost at the feet of his daughter and her lover. Emerson, staggered out of the room suffering from a severe but not fatal wound.

When persons who had been attracted by the shots arrived they found the girl in hysterics over the corpse of her father and crying that she was guilty of his death.

Girl and Lover Together.

Drake, who is a wealthy planter, heard a noise in his daughter's room after midnight. Thinking there was possibly a burglar in the house, he took his pistol and went to the room. On entering he saw his daughter and Emerson under circumstances which caused him instantly to begin shooting.

Emerson sprang away from the girl, secured his pistol, which was on a table, and returned the fire.

Outraged Father Begins Shooting.

The outraged father fired four shots but only one took effect, the bullet striking Emerson in the thigh. After being wounded Emerson fired the shot that killed Drake.

After Emerson killed Drake he left the house and went to Anderson, where he surrendered. When the circumstances under which Drake was killed became known, there was so much indignation expressed against Emerson that he was brought here to prevent possible lynching.

Miss Drake is a beautiful girl and the scandal and tragedy have caused a great sensation.

Emerson is a cousin of Miss Drake. It is reported that the girl, overcome by shame and remorse, has fled.

HARVARD CREW IN ENGLAND.

Oarsmen Guests of Cook at the Leander Club.

Bourne End, Eng., August 12.—The members of the Harvard crew were the guests today of Theodore Cook, at the Leander Club, where they met many prominent rowing men.

Nearly all the crew have increased in weight, and are in splendid condition, but Coach Wray is anxious to get them to Putney. Flint has done so well at No. 3 that it is doubtful if his seat will be given to Morgan, although Morgan likely will be tried when he arrives.

Coach Muttlebury, of the Cambridge crew, was more impressed than the majority of the spectators by the performance of the Harvard men Saturday. He expresses the opinion that they are capable of great improvement, but says they will require watching.

UNIVERSITY FARM SURVEYED.

Map Will Be Made of Dr. Peabody's Gift.

Athens, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The Brittain farm that was given to the University of Georgia last commencement by Dr. George Foster Peabody, Chancellor Barrow and Mr. T. J. Shackelford, is now being surveyed topographically by Colonel E. L. Griggs, Professor C. M. Stranan and a number of the university students.

The data will be sent to Dr. Peabody and a map of the farm will be made similar to that made of the other property of the university by Mr. Chas. W. Leavitt, of New York. This survey will be completed within the next few weeks.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, August 12.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Local rains Monday and Tuesday, light variable winds.

Virginia—Fair Monday and Tuesday, warmer Tuesday, light to fresh north winds.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Eastern Florida, Western Florida and Louisiana—Local rains Monday and Tuesday, light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday, light variable winds.

Western Texas and Arkansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair and warmer Monday and Tuesday.

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS

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TEETH Guaranteed to Fit $2.00

Have Impression taken in the morning; get teeth the same day.

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$3 and up

Other Dental Work at LOW PRICES.
Painless Extraction a Specialty.

Bell Phone 1708. Hours: 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

BEAT OUT WIFE'S BRAINS WITH HEAVY FLATIRON

SHERMAN, TEX., August 12.—J. V. C. Wilder, a farmer, residing half a mile from Tom Bean, a small town six miles from Sherman, beat his wife's brains out with a flatiron this afternoon and shot himself with a shotgun. The charge entered the left side, between the ribs and hip, disemboweling Wilder. He will die. Three small children witnessed the crime of their father. One boy, seven years old, and a smaller brother, walked to Tom Bean and told the story to a married sister.

The room where Mrs. Wilder's body lay, is bespattered with blood, giving evidence of a struggle. No motive for the crime is assigned.

DRUNKEN MEXICAN SHOOTS AMERICAN

Causes Wild Rumors of Anti-Foreign Demonstration.

Policeman Who Did Shooting Punished, but Distorted Stories Got Out. Foreign Clubs Are Praised by Mexican Papers for Squashing Rumors.

Mexico City, August 12.—A policeman at a place near Guanajuato, who had partaken of too much strong drink, drew his revolver and shot several people, including Mexicans and one American, wounding them. This incident was distorted into a story of an anti-foreign demonstration. The policeman was disarmed by Mexican police and will be properly punished.

The newspapers praise the action of the foreign clubs of this city in emphatically denying the existence of any peril to foreign residents.

BOY IS KILLED BY STREET CAR

Leonard Abernathy Falls From Bicycle in Front of Speeding Car.

Savannah, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Leonard Abernathy, 17 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Abernathy, of this city, was fatally injured by being run over by a street car at Abercorn street at 10 o'clock this morning. He was carried to a near by hospital and died a few minutes after 2 o'clock after having his left leg amputated. Had he lived he would also have lost his right leg.

W. E. Griffin, motorman in charge of the car, was arrested and held under $500 bond on a charge of criminal negligence.

Young Abernathy was riding his bicycle between the tracks. A dog ran after him, and in kicking at the animal he lost his balance, his wheel slipping on the track. He fell headlong in front of a car and was dragged quite a distance.

SHORTAGE NEARLY A MILLION.

Stensland Made Clean Sweep of Bank Funds.

Chicago, August 12.—State Bank Examiner C. C. Jones completed his inspection of the affairs of the defunct Milwaukee Avenue state bank today and will forward his report to the authorities at Springfield tomorrow. The official was reticent concerning the exact results of his investigations, but intimated that the total shortage discovered is between $800,000 and $1,000,000.

The local police and the state's attorney's office continued their inquisitions. Inspector Shippy questioned more than a dozen of the institution's employees, seeking information from watchmen, bookkeepers, assistant tellers and other minor officials. One bookkeeper was positive that President Stensland's son was cognizant of the shaky condition of the bank previous to July 14, the date on which young Stensland claims he first suspected irregularities on the part of his father. Other employees told the inspector of midnight trips to the bank by President Stensland and Cashier Hering. The information is regarded as important to the police.

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"One Dose Convinces."

NO SECOND FARE FOR PASSENGERS

Judge Gaynor's Opinion Causes Scenes of Disorder.

Passengers on New York Trolley and Elevated Roads, Acting on Judge's Opinion, Refused to Pay Second Fare.

New York, August 12.—Scenes of disorder were witnessed on a number of the trolley and elevated roads leading to Coney Island today when passengers, guided by an opinion handed down by Supreme Court Justice Gaynor yesterday, refused to pay a second fare. At one period during the afternoon, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company refused to convey its passengers beyond Neck Road, the second fare boundary, so long as any of the passengers refused to pay the additional five cents. The result was a block of cars and the trains a mile long. Great crowds of ejected passengers gathered at the second fare point, held indignation meetings, and promised to bring many suits for damages against the company. The police authorities had taken precautions to prevent serious trouble at these places, although the police were instructed not to interfere in disputes between passengers and employees on the second fare question. Several passengers wre injured today in being thrown from the cars.

While the police had acted during the day only to prevent disorders, they tonight took command and for a time kept the cars moving so rapidly that the inspectors could not eject passengers. Later, however, the motormen declined to move the cars and the police arrested several of them for obstructing the streets.

They also took into custody Dow. J. Smith, general superintendent of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, on a charge of obstructing traffic by refusing to allow the cars to proceed to Coney Island, and Division Superintendent Davis on the same charge.

FLOOD BEARING DOWN ON CROPS

Great Damage Expected in Lower Basin of Colorado River.

Houston, Tex., August 12.—The flood in the Colorado river, which started from the torrential rains in the Sargelo country a week ago, is just now reaching the lower valleys and the farmers are making earnest endeavors to save what they can of their crops. Despite every effort, the loss will be heavy, as there are many farms in the "bottoms" from Austin to the river's mouth.

Additional rains around Austin make it certain that the flood period will last for at least two weeks, and that the river will leave its banks at many points.

Steamer in Bad Position.

Ponta Del Gada, Azores, August 12.—The passengers and cargo of the Italian steamer Brooklyn, from Marseilles, August 4, for New York, which grounded in entering this port August 10, have been landed. The vessel is in a bad position.

Thieves in Priest's House.

St. Petersburg, August 12.—The police today surprised thieves as they were entering a priest's house in Dolgorouk-offsky street. A fight ensued and the thieves escaped after killing two policemen and wounding a passerby.

Mad Mullah Raids.

London, August 13.—The correspondent at Aden of The Daily Mail reports that the mad mullah has raided the Somaliland border, killing more than one thousand of the Rareharon tribe dwelling in the Ogaden region and capturing 10,000 camels.

Brief, but Successful.

(From The Chicago Tribune.)

"Comanche Pete's career on the stage was short."

"Yes; it lasted one night only. Pete was too realistic. In the gambling scene in the third act he drew his own six-shooter, cocked it and insisted that the game must be played with real money. He won every blamed cent the old man had, including the box receipts for the evening, slid out of the theater through the back door and they never saw him again."

DANGER POST NOT ALLURING TO GRAND DUKE

Nicholas Nicholaievitch Refuses to Act as Buffer for the Czar.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE HAS MADE HIM CAUTIOUS

But That Is Not the Reason Given for Declining to Act as Commander-in-Chief Where Martial Law Exists.

St. Petersburg, August 12.—Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch has declined to accept the post of commander in chief of all the troops of the empire, "where martial law exists," which was tenered to him August 4.

Whether this was decided before or after the attempt on the life of the grand duke at Krasnoe-Selo on August 10, is not known, but the ostensible reason is that Grand Duke Nicholas believes such a post should not be given to a grand duke but to a purely military man. He advocates the appointment of General Linevitch, formerly commander-in-chief of the Manchurian army, but the emperor has not finally decided the matter.

Today, the second birthday of the czarevitch, was observed with the usual display of flags and illuminations, but there was no enthusiasm in the celebration. In fact few persons seemed even to know what was the occasion of the decorations. The day was quiet in the capital. The activity of the terrorists in the provinces included, besides the usual harvest of assassinations in Warsaw, an attempt on the life of General Karateieff, chief of the gendarmerie of Samara province, and the wounding of Captain of Police Ivanoff, of Libau, by a youth, who fired thrice at him in the street. The assailant of General Karateieff mounted the stairs of the general's chancellory and threw a bomb at random. The missile failed to explode and the miscreant escaped in spite of hot pursuit.

General Strijoff, acting governor general of Warsaw city and province, has been relieved of his office and will be succeeded by General Von Larksy. It is conjectured that the change is due to General Strijoff's order with reference to the responsibility of towns, which General Skalon, before his transfer to Helsingfors as governor general of Finland, was obliged to cancel.

MORTUARY

Child of A. O. Self.

The 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Self died at East Point last night at 7:30 o'clock. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Mrs. Lula Kent.

Mrs. Lula Kent, the wife of Mr. S. D. Kent, died Saturday afternoon at the residence, 60 Henry street. She is survived by her husband and three children. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the residence and the interment was in Casey's cemetery.

Mrs. W. A. Sims.

Mrs. W. A. Sims, aged 59 years, died yesterday morning at the residence, 14 Formwalt street. Funeral services will be held at Harry G. Poole's private chapel today at 3:30 o'clock. The body will be sent to Bogart, Ga., for interment.

CONVENTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Washington, August 12.—Among other conventions scheduled for the week are:

Monday—Omaha, convention National Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; Colorado Springs, International Convention Typographical Union of North America; Buffalo, National Harness Manufacturers and Dealers' Protective Association; Des Moines, National Convention Society of the Army of the Philippines; New York, Convention International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Tuesday—Boston, National Convention American Association; St. Louis, National Convention American Growers' Congress; Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Improved Order Red Men Great Council; Ridgeway, Pa., National Convention Scandinavian Brotherhood of America; Roanoke, Va., National Convention National Firemens' Association; Put-in-Bay, National Convention Metropolitan Philatic Association.

Wednesday—New Haven, International Convention Municipal Electricians' Association; Montreal, National Fraternal Congress; New York, National Convention Universal Craftsmen's Council Engineers.

MRS. MARY HANSELL DEAD.

Wife of Ex-Judge Augustin Hansell, of Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., August 12.—(Special.) Mrs. Mary Ann Hansell, wife of ex-Judge Augustin H. Hansell, and mother of C. P. Hansell, assistant secretary of the state senate, died here this afternoon at 4 o'clock, aged 82 years. She was one of Thomasville's best beloved residents. She is survived by her husband, who was for fifty years judge of the southern circuit court, one son and three daughter. Funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Arrest Negroes for Murder.

Upon a recommendation by the coroner's jury yesterday, Call Officers Brannon and Holcombe arrested four negroes, to be held for the murder of Henry Crawford, in Pittsburg last week. The coroner called a jury yesterday morning, and it asked that George Lee, Annie Thomas, J. W. Dumas and Luella Dumas be apprehended and held in the Tower to await indictment by the grand jury for murder.

TEXAS MUDDLED OVER GOVERNOR

Contest Will Be Fought Out in Convention.

Campbell Led in the Primary, but Failed of Majority, and the Delegates Will Settle the Fight—Colquitt Is Second Man.

Houston, Texas, August 12.—The democratic state convention will assemble at Dallas Tuesday to nominate a full ticket, nomination being equivalent to election. The only countest is over the gubernatorial nomination, all others having been settled in the primaries two weeks ago. The primary vote for governor, which will officially be declared by the state chairman, was:

T. M. Campbell, 90,348.
O. B. Colquitt, 68,529.
M. M. Brooks, 70, 064.
C. K. Bell, 65,168.

There having been no selection, the choice of a candidate now lies with the convention. They are bound by their instructions on the first ballot, which will be as follows:

Campbell, 212.40.
Colquitt, 169.30.
Bell, 164.58.
Brooks, 155.25.

After the first ballot, Brooks will be dropped as the low man, and, it is upon the disposition of this vote that the result will depend. The low man is to be dropped at the end of each ballot.

The nominations other than governor will be as follows:

Lieutenant governor, A. B. Davidson, of Cuero.

Attorney general, R. V. Davidson, of Galveston.

Comptroller, John W. Stephens, of Limestone county.

Treasurer, Sam Parks, of Abilene.

Land commissioner, John J. Terrell, of Austin.

Railroad commissioner, L. J. Storey, of Lockhart.

Superintendent of public instruction, R. B. Cousins, of Mexia.

Chief justice of the supreme court, Reuben R. Gaines, of Paris.

Assistant judge, court of criminal appeals, John N. Henderson, of Bryan.

Congressmen and other district officers are to be nominated in conventions to be held next Saturday.

BATTERIES AT FORT RILEY.

Detachments of Artillery Are Going Into Camp.

Fort Riley, Kas., August 12.—The Eleventh battery of field artillery arrived at the camp of instruction today with its big five-inch siege guns. It came here under the command of Captain C. C. Hearn, by marching from Fort Leavenworth, making the trip in ten days. There are now ten batteries of field artillery at the camp and this number represents one-third of all the United States field batteries. The last train bringing in the Arkansas regiment, arrived at the camp this morning. The Arkansas soldiers will commence their work at the camp tomorrow.

WANT CHEATHAM TO QUIT.

Demand Is Made by South Carolina Growers.

Spartanburg, S. C., August 12.—The cotton growers of this section have adopted a resolution for presentation to Harvie Jordan, president of the Southern Cotton Association, calling upon him to demand the resignation of Secretary Cheatham on the ground that the recent investigation in which was the central figure, has been, or will be, detrimental to the general organization if he remains in it.

SHORTAGE CAUSED SUICIDE.

W. H. Hyres' Body Is Found in a Field.

Kansas City, Mo., August 12.—The body of W. H. Hyres, secretary of the national board of trade, of Kansas City, was found in a field Saturday afternoon and today it was identified. His suicide was due to financial difficulties. Saturday Hyres called up a director of the board of trade and confessed he was short $10,000 in his accounts. Hyres speculated in grain.

GOOD RETUERNS IN PELHAM.

Increase of $315,128 in the Town's District.

Pelham, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The progress of Pelham is indicated by the tax returns for this district, which show an increase of $315,127 over last year, or an increase of 25 per cent. The total increase for the county is over a half million dollars. Of this increase the Pelham district furnishes over half.

Car Shops Tied Up.

Fitzgerald, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Work at the Atlantic, Birmingham and Atlanta shops here is temporarily suspended on account of the action of the carpenters, bricklayers and common laborers, who signed a petition for the removal of the present superintendent of construction. When the petition was presented the men were informed that their services were suspended, and they would be paid off Monday. Out of the 175 men who have been employed, 140 signed the petition, and work is entirely suspended. The carpenters, bricklayers and laborers are reported to be union men.

Pelham's First Bale.

Pelham, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Pelham received her first bale of this season's cotton Saturday. It was brought in by a negro farmer, Matt Banks, weighed 442 pounds, and was purchased by Everett Mercantile Company at 10½ cents, classing middling.

BRAZILIAN STEALS EMPEROR'S CROWN.

PARIS, August 12.—A Lisbon dispatch says that a Brazilian named Guerreiro has been arrested there charged with the theft of the crown of the Brazilian emperor, which is formed of precious stones and valued at $500,000.

SUNDAY OUTING ENDS IN DEATH

Five Persons, Socially Prominent, Drown in Spokane River.

Four of Those Drowned Sacrificed Their Lives in an Attempt to Save Others—One After One They Plunged to Save, Only to Perish.

Davenport, Wash., August 12.—Five persons prominent in social life of Davenport, who had been enjoying an outing on the banks of the Spokane river about twelve miles northeast of here, were drowned today.

The dead:

MISS WINNIE JONES, aged 19.
A. L. BERGETT, aged 40.
MRS. A. L. BERGETT, aged 35.
ROY HOWARD, aged 28.
A. L. INMAN, aged 34.

Four of the drowned sacrified their lives in an attempt to save others. One after another they plunged into the river, only to be drawn down either by the whirlpool or the undercurrent.

L. F. Moore returned to Davenport tonight with the body of Mrs. Bergett, the only one recovered.

The Leeds Pearl Necklace.

(From The New York American.)

The case involving duty on the famous Leeds pearl necklace, which is the most valuable string of pearls in America, is to be fought to a finish in the United States courts.

The government will institute proceedings in the United States circuit court for the Southern district of New York against M. Citroen, a French dealer in jewelry, who imported the necklace, for $110,000 customs duty. The necklace is in the posession of the government officials.

William B. Leeds, the millionaire Rock Island railway official, and his wife are the persons who sought to get the pearls imported, having picked them up in a Paris jewelry house for the modest sum of $220,000. Citroen undertook to do the importing.

The duty on pearls set as jewelry is 50 per cent, but on unstrung pearls the duty is only 10 per cent. In the belief that he could avoid paying the larger amount, Citroen took the necklace apart and brought the pearls here unstrung. Citroen paid a duty of $22,000, or 10 per cent. Then it became known that an effort had been made to evade the law, and the valuable pearls were seized and held by the authorities.

Overtures for a settlement of the case have been made to the treasury department and declined, and the suit to recover the 50 per cent duty is to be pushed to a finish. Citroen has retained former Judge Alton B. Parker as counsel to fight the government.

Citroen the other day advised Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the treasury department, in charge of customs, that he would be glad to send the pearls back to France. He insisted, however, on getting back the $22,000 duty he had paid. This the government would not allow.

Jewelers all over the country are interested in the case, for if Citroen wins his point, all pearls and precious stones in the future will be imported unstrung, subject only to the 10 per cent duty.

Bad Banking Officially Taught.

(From The New York Times.)

We are far from wishing to be critical regarding Secretary Shaw's five-dollar-note circular. We are rather inclined to praise it, as offering once more a good practical solution of a bad situation created by law. If the secretary could only procure the enactment of good statutes as successfully as he makes the best of bad ones he would be entitled to higher rank as a constructive financier that he now occupies. Nevertheless, his circular puts on edge the teeth of all sticklers for good banking, as well as for good legislation.

Put out small notes, says the secretary; they will stay out longer. Yet every banker regards the shortest-lived note as the soundest and best. We live in times when the meaning of actual redemption is unknown. The surest to get it is the sending to Washington of one promise and receiving back another promise, with the result that most believe that a promise is a dollar. "Do not send them in for redemption until unfit for use," says Mr. Shaw. When is a bank note unfit for use? The standard set up by the secretary's counsel and by practice of the banking community is ability of the note to hold together physically. They are kept going long after they offend the eye and nose, and there have been cases of actual disease caused by them. They are dirty, and only fit to be handled afteer washing and ironing, which has been actually done in some cases.

Disappointment.

(From Pick-Me-Up.)

Daughter—Mamma, I advertised under an assumed name that I would like to make the acquaintance of a nice gentleman.

Mamma—How shocking! And what was the result?

Daughter—I only got one answer and that was from papa.

The success of the day's work depends upon the quality—not the quantity—of the day's breakfast.

It isn't how much you eat that counts—it's how much nutriment your stomach gets out of it.

Apitezo

for breakfast is the proper beginning of a successful day, because it is *all* nutriment, and so easy to digest that it never induces that sleepy feeling which accompanies the use of many other foods.

Apitezo contains all the necessary food elements (including those found in beef and eggs) and supplies in addition the blood-energizing vegetable iron which most foods lack.

Apitezo is a crisp, delicious cereal good for everybody. Eat it every day for a month and you will want to keep on eating it. Serve with milk or cream as preferred.

Apitezo Biscuits, 15c the package. Apitezo Grains, 10c the package.

Sold by grocers everywhere.

SHOT AND BURIED IN COMMON GRAVE

Sveaborg Mutineers Being Shown no Mercy.

Seven Men Condemned in a Bunch and Instantly Executed—No Ceremoney at the Grave—Czar Unmoved by Mother's Appeal.

Helsingfors, Finland, August 12.—The trial by courtmartial of the Sveaborg mutineers commenced Saturday, and Lieutenants Kochanovsky and Emilianoff, aged respectively 20 and 21 years, and five soldiers were at the first sitting found guilty and condemned to death and all were shot and buried in a common grave without ceremony. Kochanovsky's father is a colonel of the guards at St. Petersburg.

Emilianoff's mother appealed by telegraph to the emperor for a reprieve, but unsuccessfully, Emilianoff's fiancee's arrest compromised his case.

DR. CHAS. HURT YIELDS TO DEATH

Continued From Page One.

was the son of Joel Hurt and was born in Russell county, Alabama, July 26, 1843. His father was born in Putnam county, Georgia, in 1813. He was a planter and owned large milling interests in Russell county, where he located in 1825. He served as sheriff of that county in 1830, was in the Seminole war in 1836. In 1838 he married Miss Lucy Long, daughter of Nimrod Washington Long, a native Georgian. They had eleven children, six of whom grew up and three now survive—Dr. C. D. Hurt, Elisha F. Hurt, of New York city; Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Street Railway Company, president of the East Atlanta Land Company, secretary of the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, which he organized, and engaged in many other business enterprises. Henry N. Hurt, one of the brothers, served in the Forty-fifth Alabama regiment and died at Tupelo, Miss., in 1862. E. F. Hurt was also in the Forty-fifth Alabama regiment, serving until July 22, 1864, when he was severely wounded at Atlanta. Dr. Hurt's grandfather was Henry Hurt, who resided in Putnam county, Georgia.

"Dr. Charles Davis Hurt resided in Russell county from the time of his birth until 1861, receiving his education in the schools of that district. In the latter year he entered the confederate service, enlisting in an artillery company, principally composed of Russell county men, commanded by Robert A. Hardaway, who was afterwards promoted to the rank of colonel in the artillery. Young Hurt served as corporal for nine months, when he was discharged on account of illness. In April, 1862, he reenlisted in the Forty-fifth Alabama regiment, company B. After serving as a private for a few months, he was transferred to a cavalry regiment commanded by Colonel Hannon, with whom he served until the close of the war. During most of his service with the cavalry he was quartermaster-sergeant and took part in the second battle of Manassas and many other minor engagements.

At the close of the war, Dr. Hurt came to Macon county, Alabama, and there engaged in farming until 1869, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. B. F. Johnston at Notasulga, Macon county, Ala. A year later he went to the Atlanta Medical College, and in 1871 to the Medical College of Georgia, Augusta, graduating there the same year. He located at Notasulga for one year, and then practiced at Hurtsboro until 1884, when he removed to Columbus, Ga., and lived there eight years. During his residence there he served as the president of the board of health, for seven years was a member of the school board, and for the same number of years was the chairman of the board of stewards of St. Luke's Methodist church.

In October, 1892, Dr. Hurt came to Atlanta and was vice president of the Atlanta Society of Medicine, having been elected to that position for the term of one year, at the annual meeting of 1894. He was also a member of the Medical Society of Georgia, of which he was a censor, chairman of the committee on programmes, and very prominent in all its councils. He affiliated long ago with the F. and A. M., and was a worthy master of Hurtsboro lodge, Hurtsboro, for several years during his residence at that place. He was also mayor of that city for one term. Dr. Hurt was married in July, 1863, to Mary Louisa Grant, daughter of John F. and Frances (Pollard) Cone. They have eight children, of whom six are now living—three sons and three daughters: Charles D., cashier of Plant's Bank, Macon, Ga., and partner in the insurance broking firm of Plant & Hurt, who married Anna Roe Gray, daughter of James M. Gray, Fort Valley, Ga.; George Nimrod, residing in Macon; Lula, Lucy, John W., and Mamie Maud. Dr. Hurt was a member of the ninth international congress which met in Washington, D. C., in 1887, and was very prominent in professional as well as social circles in which he was universal favorite."

NEW ORLEANS INVITES TEDDY.

Asked to Attend Silver Service Presentation to the "Louisiana."

New Orleans, August 12.—It was announced tonight that a committee representing the New Orleans Progressive Union will visit President Roosevelt, to ask him to attend the presentation of a silver service from the state to the battle ship Louisiana, here this fall. The committee will also urge that the president make his trip to Panama on the Louisiana.

Dr. Harrison Preached Sermon.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Dr. J. G. Harrison, former pastor of Tatnall Square Baptist church, who has been in Europe for more than a year, was heard at the pulpit of his charge here this morning by a large congregation. He will probably accept the position to which he has been chosen at Mercer university.

Shot at French Squadron.

Paris, August 12.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Temps reports that a shot from shore today passed over a whale boat of the French northern squadron, which is lying off the port, and that the admiral in command has ordered an inquiry.



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At Season's-End Prices.

Men's Suits and Odd Trousers at 25 per cent Discount

A gorgeous array of splendid values; it's your opportunity to save money.

Straw Hats **$1.00,** worth from **$2.00** to **$5.00.** We don't want to carry them over.

Wash Neckwear, worth **25c,** to close, **3** for **50c.**

50c values **35c, 3** for **$1.00.** Splendid assortment.

Essig Bros.

"Correct Clothes for Men"
26 Whitehall Street

MANY LIBERTIES ALLOWED THAW

Continued From Page One.

except the Tombs walls. His cell seldom is locked, and when it is it is because Thaw does not care to be disturbed. The attendants run to answer his every call.

"Almost immediately after Hartridge's departure every day, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw arrives, and after a cushioned chair has been placed for her at the cell door and the keeper has retired, the couple's conversation begins.

"A queer conversation it is. In the main, Thaw censures his wife for sins either of omission or commission. Sometimes his language is shockingly vituperative. At other times he is all tenderness and Mrs. Thaw goes within his cell, the curtain is drawn and the cares of the world are forgotten.

Sister Does Little Talking.

"Then comes Mrs. William Thaw, mother of the prisoner, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. George Lauder Carnegie, whose faces tell of sleepless nights. Exit Mrs. Thaw, the younger, with downcast eyes and trembling mouth. The talk that follows is mainly between the senior Mrs. Thaw and her son, Mrs. Carnegie refraining from advice or suggestions. Mrs. Thaw, with tears in her eyes, implores Harry to take advantage of the insanity plea and assures him a life of ease in Matteawan.

"The mere suggestion of that place, however, brings words of scorn and anger from the young millionaire, who swears nothing shall be done in that line.

"'To hell with it all!' he shouts, 'I'd rather be dead than worried to death by you people trying to make me believe I'm crazy.'

"That usually ends the interview for the morning and the mother and daughter go away weeping.

"That he will be acquitted Thaw has not the slightest doubt. If contrary opinions are expressed, he flies into a rage. He has said to me fifty times: 'I am not guilty of any violation of the law, and a jury will free me.'

Uses Terrible Language.

"Talk? I tell you I'd rather be dead than have him turn his batteries of profanity against. It is terrible to think of and a thousand times worse to hear.

"After the morning visit, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw does not return, and his afternoon is devoted to consultation with his counsel. At 4 o'clock all prisoners are supposed to be locked up, but not so in Thaw's case. The door of his cell remains open and he has the evening papers. Soon afterward comes his evening meal, consisting in the main of soup, meat of some sort, a delicious salad and ice, coffee and cheese.

"This is all served daintily on beautiful chinaware and shining silver. The service is equal to that of any restaurant he used to frequent."

Warden Flynn of the Tombs laughed at McDonald's story last night. He said it was in every respect untrue. McDonald never had seen Thaw in the Tombs. Mrs. Thaw never saw her husband in the prison except through the bars of the cell door. No curtain or other device was used to hide prisoners from the observations of others. Warden Flynn said that McDonald, while only accused of embezzlement, had proved his ability to entertain Pittsburg with another needed sensation.

"What would the newspapers do for a story?" asked the warden, "if they could not call on Pittsburg when the news is dull?"

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RINGING DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY MADE BY CONGRESSMAN BRANTLEY; "RING RULE" CRY IS DENOUNCED

Resents Charge of "Ring Rule" and Challenges Defamers to Specify.

RIGHT OF THE PARTY TO PROTECT ITSELF

Party Organization and Its Purposes—William Jennings Bryan on Organization — Glorious Record of the Democratic Party in Georgia.

Statesboro, Ga., August 12.—(Special.) One of the notable features of the magnificent speech delivered by Congressman Brantley here yesterday was his strong defense of the democratic party against the charges and insinuations of Tom Watson and his lieutenants in defamation. To the thousands of sterling democrats of south Georgia Congressman Brantley sounded the call to duty, and his speech brought hearty response in every democratic heart.

Speaking of the charges of "ring rule" and of party organization, Mr. Brantley said:

"Not many years ago we had a strong organized party within the state that made a very serious and a very heavy onslaught upon us. We fought many fights with the populist party. We heard its leaders charge that the democratic party was the tool of Wall street, was the slave of the railroads, was organized to plunder the masses in the interest of the classes. We met all these charges, for we believed in our party and believed in its administration of public affairs. I did not belive that it was rotten or that it was corrupt or that it was owned by or belonged to the railroads or to Wall street. In these contests we maintained at every hazard our party organization. We knew that organization was vital to the existence of the party and we counseled party fealty and party loyalty, and after we counseled it we practiced it. Success crowned our efforts in all these contests and democracy reigned supreme in the great commonwealth of Georgia.

Attacked From Within and Without.

"We are confronted this year with a situation never before presented to us. A direct and open attack has been made within the party against the integrity of the party organization. This attack within the party has been reinforced by an attack from without and today we are threatened with the disruption of the party organization. I have no hesitancy in declaring to you that I believe in the democratic party, believe in it as a national party and as a state party.

"At times, some of our democrats are disposed to be discouraged because of our failure for so many years to win a national election. It is said that we have elected but one president since the civil war and that we have not had a democratic congress since 1892. This is all true and yet it furnishes no argument for discouragement unless we are prepared to abandon the foundation principles upon which the American republic is founded. Born almost with the birth of the republic, the basic principles of democracy are the foundation stones upon which this government rests. The democratic party has lived longer than any other party and is destined to outlive all other parties now in existence. It is furnishing today the only protest against the imperialistic policy of the present republican administration. It is the one bulwark now standing between the republican party on the one hand and complete centralization of government at Washington on the other hand. It is the one organized body able to make a protest that can be heard against the robber barons of the present tariff system, against the reckless and extravagant expenditure of public moneys and against corruption in high places. The democratic party stands today as the champion of the rights of man as against the power of money. It is the most powerful defender we have of human liberty, and democracy will not die so long as love of liberty lives. Our party organization must be kept intact. We must continue an aggressive warfare against republican rule. We must be ready against the day when democracy will be called upon to take the reins of government. Democracy is not a thing of today or of tomorrow. A life of more than a century establishes it as one of the fixed and permanent institutions of our country.

Can Be No Division.

"There cannot be a national democratic party and a state democratic party. Whatever is good for the nation is good for the state, and whatever is good for the state is good for the nation. The same democratic party that we have in Georgia is the party that under the leadership of a gallant Georgian, Judge James M. Griggs, is now battling for supremacy throughout the union in the next congressional election. This party is organized in other states, and it must be organized in this state if it would live.

"There are those who do not believe in party. Such persons lose sight of the fact that the government of the United States has ever been and ever will be a government by party. Each administration is but the administration of the political party called to power. It is the duty of all good citizens to belong to some political party if they would make their influence and votes effective. It is the duty of all good citizens to take an interest in politics and to vote. Unless the good people organize and vote together the bad people will dominate and control the government.

"A party necessarily means organization. A party cannot live without organization. Organization is as necessary to the success of our party as organization is necessary to the maintenance of our schools, churches and banks, railroads and secret orders and corporations of all kinds. In our state, as in others, from time immemorial the executive part of our party organization has been our executive committee. The committee obeys and carries out the will of the party conventions whenever the convention expresses its desire. When the convention fails to express itself the executive committee acts on its own judgment.

The State Committee's Rules.

"A very serious attack is being made this year on our state executive committee by reason of the rules prescribed for the approaching primary. Let us examine these rules and see whether or not the criticism heaped upon the committee has been justified. Unquestionably the masses of the party would have the right to rebel against any unwarranted usurpation of power by the committee, but in the absence of such usurpation, and if the committee has acted strictly within its legitimate powers and upon its judgment as to the best interests of the party, it should be sustained. It is useless to confer upon the committee power, if that power cannot be exercised. It is useless to have rules if the rules are not to be adhered to. It is utterly futile to attempt to have a party organization unless the organization is sustained in its efforts to preserve the integrity of the party itself.

"It is charged that our state committee displayed a proscriptive spirit, and sought to exclude from the primary many white voters, who, of right, ought to participate in it. Rule 7 of the committee extends an invitation to all white voters without regard to past political affiliations who desire to align themselves with the democratic party to participate in the primary. It only requires that this invitation, extended in good faith, should apply to such voters only as accept it in the same good faith in which it is extended. In order that no possible controversy might arise as to the meaning of the invitation, it is declared that the word 'align,' as used in the rule, shall mean to join the organized democratic party and become a democrat in good faith. Surely there can be no objection among democrats to a requirement that only democrats shall vote in the primary.

The Pledge on the Ticket.

"The committee further required that each ticket should have a caption thereon whereby the voter voting it declares himself an organized democrat, and pledges himself to support the organized democracy, both state and national. This requirement of the committee has been misrepresented, and, in my judgment, misunderstood in some cases. The committee did not undertake to say how long a man should have been a democrat before he should be allowed to vote in the primary. Upon the contrary, they declared that any white voter, regardless of his past political affiliations, who desired to become, in good faith, a member of the organized democracy, not only should be permitted to vote in the primary, but was invited to do so. There is utterly no proscription in an invitation extended openly to populists, republicans and socialists, and to all other white voters to come into our primary upon the condition only that they come as democrats.

"It is unconceivable to me that any democrat should object to the conditions that all persons voting in the primary should be democrats, and it is also utterly inconceivable to me how any honest man, who is not a democrat, and does not propose to be one, should want to vote in a democratic primary.

"It is said, however, that the committee required a pledge for time and eternity of loyalty to the democratic party as a condition precedent to voting in the primary this year. The committee did nothing of the sort and there is nothing in the caption required to go on the ballot that requires any man to support the democratic party, either state or national, after such man ceases to be an organized democrat. The fundamental thing that the committee required was that the voter at the time of voting, should declare himself to be a democrat, and at the time he votes to be in good faith a supporter of the democratic party in state and national elections. The committee realized full well, as all of us do, that men sometimes change their political faith.

Must Be in Good Faith.

"It is no discredit to a man if he changes in good faith. If the man who makes the change was honest when he joined the first party, he believed in it and if he is equally honest when he joins the second party, he believes in that. A person today applies for membership in the Methodist or Baptist church, or some other church. He applies in good faith because he believes in the doctrines of the church, in its faith and in its creed, and he agrees to be bound by the rules and regulations of the church. He does not obligate himself to be a good Methodist as long as he lives, or to be a Baptist as long as he lives. He does obligate himself, however, to be a good Methodist so long as he is a member of that church; or to be a good Baptist so long as he continues a member of that church. Our committee sought to guard and protect our party, as it was their duty to do, against a voter who is not a democrat taking part in our primary. A man who is not a democrat the day before the primary and knows he will not be one the day after the primary, has no right, moral or otherwise, to vote in the primary. Our committee required absolutely nothing more of the voter than good faith. The committee required that he should honestly be a democrat and honestly intend to remain one and honestly intend to support the party in state and national elections. It is certainly no hardship upon those of us who have been democrats all our lives to vote the ticket whereon is a pledge of loyalty to the democratic party. It is certainly no hardship upon a man who has never been a democrat, but who has now in good faith become one, to say that he loyally intends to continue to be one.

"The only man who can possibly complain at the action of the committee is the man who is not a democrat and who does not now intend to be one, but who, notwithstanding this, would like to vote in the primary.

What the Primary Is.

"A primary election is nothing more nor less than a caucus of the members of the political party holding that primary. If it was possible for all the democrats of Georgia to be brought together in one room, they would meet there and make their nomination; but surely no one but democrats would be invited to meet. It being impossible to hold such a meeting, the primary election is ordered to take its place, and none but democrats have any right to participate in it. If a man who is not a democrat is entitled to participate in our primary, he would be equally entitled to go as delegate to our convention. He would be equally entitled to become our nominee and to help frame our platform. Whenever we reach the point that populists, republicans and socialists can come into our democratic counsels and help frame our platform and help select our candidates, we will have to abandon our organization, for the democratic party will be a thing of the past. If the prohibitionists of this county should decide to meet for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the legislature on a prohibition platform, they would not expect or allow the liquor men to take part in the meeting. If they did do so, the liquor men might be in the majority and the prohibition convention might frame a liquor platform and nominate a liquor man as its candidate. The absurdity of the proposition is no greater than the proposition to allow members of other political organizations to take part in the deliberations and counsels of the democratic party.

"A primary election does not disfranchise those voters who are not members of the party holding the primary. A democratic primary simply selects the candidate to be voted for at a regular election, and at this regular election each voter in the state is entitled to vote for whomsoever he pleases. It seems to me, therefore, that it is perfectly patent that our democratic executive committee in adopting the rules complained of, had no motive or purpose other than the preservation of the democratic organization.

Their Legal Duty.

"I want to call your attention further to the fact that they acted strictly in accordance with their legal rights as fixed by law and strictly in accordance with the legal duty imposed upon them. Our legislature found it necessary several years ago to guard and protect our primary election by law and of those of you who are interested will turn to code sections 113, 114 and 115, you will find the law governing primary elections. You will find it prescribed in the law of the land that every political primary election by any political party in Georgia shall be conducted in the manner and form prescribed by the rules of the political party holding such primary. You will find that every such primary election shall be held at the time and place and under the regulations prescribed by the rules of the party. You will also find that it is made the duty of the managers of the elections at this primary, whenever a voter is challenged at the polls, to require such voter to take an oath that he is duly qualified to vote, not only in accordance with the election laws in Georgia, but in accordance with the rules of the party holding such primary election.

"You will thus see that it is made the duty of the democratic party to prescribe rules for its primary and you will further see that rules are made the law of the land and that no man has a right to vote in the primary without complying with them. I know of no other body competent to make these rules other than the executive committee. I know of no other body charged with the duty of making them. Every one concedes that it is the duty of the committee to name the time for the primary and the place for the primary and yet the question is raised that the committee did not have the power to say that no one but a democrat should vote in the primary. In my judgment, the committee acted strictly within its rights, morally and legally, in prescribing the rules it did and, as a legal proposition, I submit that no man can vote in the primary unless he complies with the rules of the committee. A man who undertakes to vote in the primary in defiance of these rules, undertakes to violate the law which no good citizen will care to do.

Guilty of No Offense.

"It is possible that if you and I had been members of the committee, we might have favored some things that our committee did not favor and we might have opposed some things that our committee supported. In other words, if we had been the committee we might possibly have made different rules from those that were made. The fact remains, however, that the committee was charged with the duty and responsibility of making rules and when we analyze what they did in the way of rules, we find that they were guilty of no offense in the world other than prescribing that no one but democrats should vote in the democratic primary.

"The point I wish to emphasize is that the democratic party, if it is to be maintained, must have an organization, and must be governed by rules, and the point I wish further to make is that the democratic party is competent and capable of prescribing the rules for its own conduct without the aid or assistance from those outside of the organization.

Bryan on Party Organization.

"Only a few days ago I read a letter from a great man. This letter, I think, fully sustains the position I take today. The man to whom I refer is the man whom we have twice followed to defeat in our national election, and is the man to whom all signs point as our leader in 1908, who will carry us, not to defeat, but to glorious victory. In the letter to which I refer and which was printed in the public press only a few days ago, William J. Bryan declared:

"'I have avoided taking part in personal contests within the party in the past, BUT WHENEVER ANY ONE CALLING HIMSELF A DEMOCRAT ASSAILS THE RIGHT OF THE PARTY TO GOVERN ITSELF I DO NOT HESITATE TO TAKE PART IN THE FIGHT.'

"And so I submit, upon the authority of Mr. Bryan, that when there are those among us claiming to be democrats, and who deny the right of the democratic party to say that only democrats shall vote in its primary; in other words, deny the right of the democratic party to govern itself, I have no hesitancy in declaring my convictions that our party not only has the right, but that it is its duty to preserve the party organization by keeping out of its deliberations and counsels all others than those who are democrats in good faith. I would just here call attention to another thing that our state committee did to which proper attention has not been directed, and yet a thing, which, in my judgment, speaks volumes for the honesty of purpose and good intentions of our committee:

"If you will turn to rule eleven, as prescribed by them for the approaching primary, you will find that they declared and prescribed that no person shall vote in the approaching primary whose vote has been purchased, and that no candidate who buys, or procures to be bought, votes in said primary, shall receive the nomination. The committee, zealous as it was to keep the primary a democratic primary, was equally zealous to keep democracy clean and pure by prescribing that the party regulations requiring that a man could not only not sell his vote, but that no man who would be guilty of buying votes was worthy to receive the democratic nomination, or should receive it.

Democratic Rule in Georgia.

"Another issue that has been injected into this campaign and that concerns me very much, is the attack that is being made all over the state that our public affairs of state are administered by a ring and that this ring is dominated and controlled by the railroads. It is claimed by one of the candidates that his purpose in this campaign is to free the state of Georgia from railroad and corporate domination. The attacks that are being made are not the old attacks that we used to make within the party against one another of the existence of a coterie of politicians who distributed the offices of the state among themselves, but the charge that is now being made is the same charge that was disseminated all over our state twelve or fifteen years ago by the populist leaders against the honesty and integrity of the democratic administration of affairs. We did not believe these charges when they were formerly made. Why should we believe them now? But a few days ago, I saw a leading editorial in a so-called democratic newspaper in which this language occurs:

"'Political rings, hired politicians with the prestige of practically unbroken success for twenty-five years, entrenched in power, backed by the most powerful, the most determined and the most diabolical railroad monopoly that ever existed in Georgia, with unlimited money to spend, with the ability to place in the field any number of candidates for the purpose of serving their unholy purposes, with political strikers at every court house and in every township in the state, with the daily press and a large number of the weekly press of the state almost a unit against the interests of the people and in favor of the perpetuation of existing conditions and burdens; with free passes to lavish upon those claiming the ability to control unsuspecting voters; the most venomous abuse and the most deceitful and lying misrepresentations that can be uttered, spread before the people of the state and doing their worst. . . .

"If this is not an attack upon the democratic administration of affairs in Georgia, what is it? Who is it that enjoys the 'prestige of practically unbroken success' for twenty-five years' except the democratic party? Who is it that 'is entrenched in power' in the state of Georgia other than the democratic party. I am not surprised when I read from Mr. Thomas E. Watson a few days ago the charge that the race for governor is between his candidate on the one hand and the railroads an dtheir pack of tag hounds on the other, but I am surprised when said charge is either made or circulated by any man or newspaper claiming to be a democrat.

Demands Specifications.

"As a Georgian, I protest against such charges. As a democrat and one holding high commission at the hands of my party, I also protest. If the charges made are true, then some man or men holding public office in Georgia has or have been untrue to the people and to the democratic party. If we have any traitors or ingrates among us, we ought to know them. If it be true that any one of our democratic officials has sold himself to the railroads, his name should be known and he should be scourged from the party. If you are furnished with the name or names of any of our democratic office holders who have betrayed us into the hands of the enemies of the people, we will take great pleasure in contributing our best efforts to prevent such man or men from being reelected to office. You are anxious and I am anxious to have a clean and honest government, and we only want good men in office. To whom do the charges made refer? We are going to vote in the approaching primary for a governor, for all our state house officers, for judges of the supreme and superior courts and for solicitors general. Many, if not the most of the names appearing on the official ballot, are the present incumbents of office, and the most of them are running without opposition. Which one or ones of them has or have been untrue to the people? Let us have the names, and the proof, in order that we may condemn at the polls the guilty party or parties.

"Are those who are making those charges prepared to single out any one of our state house officers? Are they prepared to single out any one of our judges, any one of our prosecuting attorneys, any one of our state officials?

"If the charge is intended to apply to the present chief magistrate of our state, it is a vain and futile charge and has no place in the campaign, because the present governor is not a candidate for reelection and none of the present candidates for this high office can be charged with any of his omissions of duties any more than they can be credited with the faithful performance of his duties. We find that the charge made is a general charge, and, so far as I have seen or know, is NOT SUSTAINED OR AUTHORIZED BY ANY SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST ANY SINGLE INDIVIDUAL. It is an arraignment against the whole party and against the entire administration of affairs, or else it means nothing at all.

Unfounded and Untrue.

"As showing that the charge is unfounded and untrue, we have but to refer to a recent searching investigation made into the affairs of our public offices. It has been but a short while since a legislative committee, under the leadership of Hon. Joseph Hill Hall, made a thorough investigation of our public offices, and reported that each office holder and each office was clean. No taint or scandal was found attaching to any one. To me it was gratifying as a Georgian to know that while in some other states there were boodlers and corruptionists and graft in high places, in our own state the faintest touch of scandal did not reach any of our public officials.

"With the record of this investigation before me, and with no specifications of any corruptions or wrongdoing now existing against any single individual, I purpose, as a democrat and as a Georgian to resent and deny the charges that have been made. I believe in the democratic party, and in its administration of affairs of state. I am prepared to point to its record and achievements with pride, and I believe the pride is a just pride."

The Records Quoted.

Mr. Brantley presented a detailed statement of the resources and expenditures of the state as taken from the official records, as well as a statement showing the great prosperity Georgia has enjoyed under democratic rule. Analyzing these figures, he said:

"If you noticed the figures showing how our taxes are distributed, were you not astounded at learning that but twotenths of a mill of all the tax rate was devoted to defraying the expenses of administration.

"In other words, if the state of Georgia, under democratic rule, should discontinue its educational and charitable work, practically no levy of taxes would have to be made to support and maintain our administration of the law. So economically and so honestly administered have been our public affairs that they are maintained by special taxes alone, and do not require a tax levy."

JUDGE HARWELL BACKED BY BAR

Lawyers of Troup Endorse Harwell for Court of Appeals.

LaGrange, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The candidacy of Judge Frank Harwell for one of the judges of the court of appeals in the event that the constitutional amendment is ratified is receiving much encouragement from this section of the state. Already a large majority of the bar of the Coweta circuit has indorsed Judge Harwell's candidacy, and from other sections of the state he has received many voluntary tenders of support. Last week a meeting of the Troup County Bar Association was held and resolutions were passed unanimously indorsing Judge Harwell for the position.

BERNER'S MAN LOST HIS CUE

Story of a "Plant" That Did Not Work Right.

Fixed "Alabaman" to Help Him Out, but Real Alabaman Spoiled the Game—A Black Eye for Hoke Smith in Carroll.

Carrollton, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—One of the most striking features of the Arnold-Berner speaking here Tuesday, and one of the things that is causing the most comment and adverse criticism to Mr. Smith in his unfair and slanderous race for governor, in which he seeks to sacrifice the fair name of every official of Georgia for the past twenty-five years for the sake of personal gain at the expense of personal honor and honesty, was an incident that occurred while Mr. Berner was making his so-called speech here.

In the middle of his speech Berner paused and asked if there was a man in the audience from Randolph county, Alabama.

Immediately a gentleman arose and answered that he was from Randolph county, Alabama.

Mr. Berner asked how disfranchisement had effected things in general in that county in Alabama.

The gentleman stated that when that question came up in Alabama he voted against it and that if it were submitted again he would pursue the same course; that experience had taught him that the so-called "disfranchisement" would not do. To this Berner replied "May the Lord have mercy on your soul."

He then called upon another and it developed that he had a man in waiting who was willing to respond to him. This man had been seen beforehand and it had been arranged with him what he should say. He arose but forgot his speech and had to be corrected by a half dozen Smith supporters present. He finally got through with his cut and dried speech, but it was so poorly delivered that Mr. Berner had to go through his whole disfranchisement discussion to satisfy the few Hoke Smith men there.

Mr. Berner, when he had arranged with his Alabama man to do his part, had also fixed his speech to suit what he had dictated that this Alabama man should say. As the alleged "Alabamian" did not say what his agents had taught the man to say, Berner had to go all over the disfranchisement question and in his bewilderment he made a failure. His effort caused many doubters to fall from the fence to the Howell side and many ardent Smith supporters, who had been misled by the idea that Smith was sincere, to desert him.

This episode, coupled with the smut and blackguard and billingsgate of the Arnold and the Berner speeches, created a disgust that will remain with the voters of this county until after the election. It was a death knell to their candidate.

HOT POLITICS FOR MUSCOGEE

Russell, Hill and Black Are to Address the Voters This Week.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special)—The present week, the last week save one of the gubernatorial campaign, will be lively in Columbus in a political way.

Judge Richard B. Russell, candidate for governor, will speak here Tuesday night at the opera house and may also make an address during the day, so that the country people can have an opportunity of hearing him. His friends here are now busily engaged trying to arrange two speeches for that day instead of one.

On Thursday night at Springer opera house, Hon. Warner Hill and Hon. Eugene R. Black, of Atlanta, will make addresses on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Hill is perfectly at home anywhere in the fourth congressional district and will be given a cordial welcome by his Muscogee county friends. His speech and the address of Mr. Black are awaited with much interest. Mr. Hill will give particular attention to the port rate question.

MORE LIGHT SHED ON ALABAMA PLAN

Former Georgian Tells Cherokee Voters How It Works.

Numbers of Negroes Vote While Hundreds of White Men Are Deprived of the Ballot—Hoke Wants the Same Scheme in Georgia.

Canton, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—While Hoke Smith's friends in Canton were endeavoring to coral their allies on Friday into a Smith club, by enrolling whoever happened along without even knowing for whom the party would vote on the 22d, it was really amusing to many, but quite mortifying to Smith supporters to hear a man just in from Alabama tell the boys how the Alabama disfranchisement law works in his community at Danville, Ala.

Mr. W. D. Pittman, who formerly lived in Cherokee, and was one of this county's best farmers and blacksmiths, was asked by a Smith enthusiast: "What about that disfranchisement law in Alabama?"

In his candid, honest manner Mr. Pittman said: "Well, I tell you, boys, I have only been in Alabama a few months, but in my community I know NUMBERS OF NEGROES WHO VOTE REGULARLY and yet a still larger number of WHITE MEN WHO DO NOT VOTE because of that negro disfranchisement law. This scheme is a FRAUD, and deprives many a good white man of his vote, while it allows the negro who can read and write, or owns 40 acres of land, to vote. I like the Georgia way much the best, and am surprised to know that a change to the Alabama law is being advocated by any one. Boys, let that 'disfranchisement' business alone, and let the man alone who advocates it."

This was a jar to the boys, and they quietly dispersed, and as a result the "disfranchisement" scheme has not so many friends as it had.

In fact, the people of Cherokee are fast getting on to the truth of this disfranchisement law, as in this particular section where there are few negroes who vote any way, many of the best white men in the county would be disfranchised because of their poverty or illiteracy, or both, while few if any negroes would be effected thereby.

MEXICAN STRIKE IS UNCHANGED

Believed That Machinists' Strike at Monterey Will Not Last Long.

Monterey, Mex., August 12.—There is practically no change in the machinists' strike at the Mexican Central shops here. Work on the engines which were in the round house for overhauling, is at a standstill, but they will not be needed for service for some time, unless some serious accident should happen to those already in service. No inconvenience, so far, has been experienced by the road because of a lack of motive power.

Despite the fact that the strikers here have made no overtures to the railway officials, it is still the opinion of persons in close touch with the situation that the strike will be short lived, and that the shops will be running as usual in a few more weeks.

Frost for Hoke's Friend, Bolding.

Crossland, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—There was a political meeting here yesterday and a barbecue. Mark Bolding, who delivered an address to the audience in the interest of Hon. Hoke Smith, received very little encouragement from the people present. Mr. Bolding spoke for an hour and a half trying to explain things and make the people see his way, but there was very little enthusiasm in the crowd.

Indian Treasure Trove.
(From The Times of India.)

The small village of Jogaltembhi, in the Bombay district, is likely to earn transient fame among numismatists and archatologists by reason of the accidental discovery within its limits of a great hoard of very ancient coins. The place of concealment of the coins was found by children while at play.

Excavations disclosed an earthen pot firmly imbedded in the hillside and filled to overflowing with silver coin, much of which the villagers proceeded in the true commercial spirit to melt down. But the story of the find spread further than the limits of Jogaltembhi; and within a short time the balance of the treasure, about 10,000 coins, had rightly found a resting place in the local treasury under the treasure trove act.

The coins are all silver, of approximately the same size and type. On the obverse appears the head of the king who struck them—a fine face, despite the defects of the die, marked by a broad eye, a splendid aquiline nose, and a firm chin, with just a suspicion of thickness about the lips. Around the head runs a legend in debased Greek characters, which Professor Rapson, but lately appointed to the vacant chair of Sanskrit at Cambridge, and the late Pundit Bhagwanlal Indraji declare to be a transliteration of a bilingual legend on the reverse of the coin. The coins are those of Nahapana, the founder of the dynasty of the western Kahatrapas, which ruled over a considerable portion of western India from A. D. 119 to A. D. 388.

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LABOR SHARKS WILL NOT PREY ON CHINAMEN

United States Will Prevent Injustice Being Done to Coolies.

TAFT MUST APPROVE ALL LABOR CONTRACTS

Under This Arrangement the United States Will Know Exactly What The Canal Contractors Are Paying to Imported Laborers.

Washington, August 12.—Care will be taken by the United States government to prevent contractors from doing injustice to the Chinese laborers employed for work on the Panama canal. The specifications advertising for proposals to supply 2,500 Chinese to the canal commission, will stipulate that the secretary of war shall have the privilege of passing on contracts which labor agents make with the Chinese who are to be sent to the isthmus.

This provision will make it possible for Secretary Taft to prevent discrimination against the coolies by unscrupulous contractors. Under this arrangement the United States will know exactly what the Chinese are paid by the labor agents and the Chinese government will be able to afford its subjects protection on the isthmus because of the ease with which this government will be able to regulate the relations between the Chinese laborers and the contractors.

Many contractors are seeking to supply the first 2,500 Chinese for the canal work. Until the specifications for the contracts are published, contractors will not be able to give any idea as to the wage they must have for Chinese laborers on the canal zone. Some labor agents believe that with the many restrictions the canal commission purposes placing upon contractors it will not be possible to supply the Chinamen at less than $1 a day. Other agents are of the opinion that the coolies can be supplied for 50 or 60 cents a day, with a fair margin of profit to the contractors.

In Jamaica, West Indians are employed under long time contracts at prices ranging from 25 cents a day and rations, which cost only a few cents to 50 cents a day.

Restrictions and safeguards thrown about these laborers, however, are very slight, as compared with the restrictions the United States will place upon the Chinese to be employed for canal work.

MACON STRIKERS ORGANIZE UNION

National Officer of Union Active Among Macon Railway Strikers.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Since the arrival of Benjamin Commons, seventh member of the executive board of the Order of Street Railway Employees of America, here three days ago, there has been constant activity in the strike which began on the Macon Railway and Light Company, and those who left their cars are now well organized. The men have formulated their demands as to higher wages, and these have already been placed in the hands of Manager J. T. Nyhan. He has the grievances under consideration, and has several times been in consultation with the men. Messrs. Commons and May have served as the spokesmen for the dissatisfied employees, and their grievances have been put into shape for a proper hearing.

The railway company is running a large number of new men, and while regular schedules have been made, it has been at times difficult to meet the exigencies. Hopeful news for the employees comes in the form of a statement that tomorrow the whole affair will be fully considered and passed upon by the president and several members of the board of directors. This is in accordance with steps taken by Manager Nyhan and parties who are working for a satisfactory adjustment. Ben Commons, the representative of the order of the employees, has proved a man of unusual ability and wisdom in conducting the plea for adjustment of grievances.

Story Goes With Kimball.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—F. H. Story, who has for several months past been connected with the Hotel Lanier here, will leave tomorrow to take a position with the Kimball house in Atlanta. He has won numerous friends as an employee at the Lanier and his devotion to business has made him a valuable man at the clerk's desk with several leading hotels during his career in this profession.

Andrews Fired on Negro.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—J. C. Andrews, a white citizen, used his revolver in a difficulty with a negro in East Macon last night with telling effect, and as a result he will have explanations to make at police court tomorrow. He has the better side of the affair, however, and while a case was made, he will probably be able to explain in a satisfactory manner how he came to shoot at the negro. The bullets went wild and no one was hurt, but considerable excitement prevailed.

Funeral of Miss Summers.

Macon, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The funeral of Miss Lillie Summer, who died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Daniels, on Duncan avenue, yesterday evening, occurred in Americus this morning where the remains were sent. Interment occurred also at that place.

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ATLANTA, GA., August 13, 1906.

It will be noted that old Uncle Shelby Cullom, like old Senator Platt, is still monarch of all he surveys in his political bailiwick.

General Otis said: "War is simply a question of which side can kill the most men on the other side." General Otis might have added, "with typewriters."

Since Mr. Rockefeller announced his desire to get acquainted with more people, the number of inquiries through newspapers for his exact address is significant. The people are willing to meet Cousin Jawn more than half way—so are the process-servers.

Slois Turknisky, of Manitowock, Wis., 95 years old, fell in love with a girl of 20, and because she refused him, went up in the garret and hanged himself. Another exemplification of the truth of th eold adage that "there is no fool like an old fool" in love.

A North Dakota man has received a verdict of $500 against the owner of a horse which had kicked out seven of thi steeth. If the horse had been a Georgia mule, the unfortunate man would have been—principally interested in the possession of a substantial life insurance policy.

Nearly every state of the union has a pure food law, and the nation has at last been given a pure food law to reinforce this state regueation of food products. It is high time that the Georgia legislature puts the state in line with her sister states by enacting a Georgia pure food law.

When ex-Secretary of the Navy Long so severely arraigned the honesty of the Pilgrim fathers in his recent historical address delivered in New England he probably had in mind wooden nutmegs and the puritanical thrift that did a thriving slave-trading business with the south while advocating abolition.

There are still a few daring or unsophisticated people who have the nerve to cross the blood-thirsty street car conductor. We read o fa New York man who was carried by his corner and signalled the conductor to stop. He was beaten up with a switch iron for his impertinence.

Ex-Senator Bill Chandler is warmly supporting Winston Churchill's candidacy for governor of New Hampshire. This, with the electioneering of Richard Harding Davis "and valet" in his behalf, will fix Churchill, all right, all right. Chandler can always be depended upon to be a Jonah.

The German government is making preparations for the issue shortly of weather forecasts for agriculturists. The forecasts will be sent free or at a nominal charge, and the success of the undertaking will be judged from returns of the subsequent weather supplied by the recipients of the information.

The hand book of the democratic congressional campaign committee is unusually strong and should be widely circulated in republican districts. Democrats all over the land should send their dollar to the treasurer of the democratic congressional campaign committee and help to insure a wide circulation of the committee's literature.

New York city is going into the ice business. A start has already been made by the department of correction, under whose supervision work is now in progress on a plant that will turn out 15,000 tons of ice a year. It is estimated that this amount will supply the department of correction and the department of charities. Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, of the department of corrections, believes that he can produce ice for the institutions under his control and those of the department of charities for one-quarter of the price the city is now paying to the combination.

Over 11,000,000 pieces of undelivered mail were handled by the dead-letter office last year. The office handles an average of about 35,000 pieces a day. The principal cause of this mass of "dead" letters is said to be the failure of the writers to place their addresses on letters and packages. In the hope of lessening the volume of such mail, the postoffice department is sending out cards upon which are printed the form of address to be used in mailing letters, postal cards and packages, and suggesting that the address of the writer be placed in the left upper corner of the envelope.

DISFRANCHISEMENT AND EDUCATION.

The people of Georgia should not lose sight of the significant fact that in all of their wordy agitation over "disfranchisement," the advocates of the Hoke Smith imported brand, have STUDIOUSLY AVOIDED discussing the effect their propaganda will exert on the education of the children of the negroes and of the WHITE FARMERS of the state.

The reason is plain. They KNOW that in the various southern states which have adopted the plan Hoke Smith is urging for Georgia—a MINORITY of the southern states, it should be remembered—"DISFRANCHISEMENT" UNDER AN EDUCATIONAL TEST HAS OPERATED AS AN INCENTIVE TO DRIVE THE NEGROES INTO THE SCHOOLROOM AND TO KEEP THE WHITE CHILDREN AWAY FROM THE SCHOOLROOM.

South Carolina furnishes a pat illustration. It bases its "disfranchisement" on an educational qualification, such as Hoke Smith is advocating. Mr. Smith has had much to say in praise of the South Carolina plan.

Here are the OFFICIAL FIGURES from the superintendent of education of that state. They show that negroes are OVERWHELMINGLY in the majority over WHITE CHILDREN in the various studies pursued in the common schools of that state:

First Reader	Whites, 25,424	Colored, 43,773
Second Reader	Whites, 20,715	Colored, 25,648
Third Reader	Whites, 19,719	Colored, 29,069
Fourth Reader	Whites, 19,154	Colored, 24,806
Fifth Reader	Whites, 14,770	Colored, 16,198
Spelling	Whites, 93,999	Colored, 105,698
Geography	Whites, 48,426	Colored, 52,711

It is significant that the most startling contrast in these statistics appears in the relative number of whites and blacks engaged in the PRIMARY studies—those, in other words, who have entered school recently. The increasing incentive which "disfranchisement" under the educational test system furnishes the negro to enter school is clearly demonstrated.

There can be but one interpretation to this ominous condition. The NEGROES are flocking to the schools that they may qualify for the ballot. The children of the WHITE farmers are forced to ABSENT THEMSELVES FROM SCHOOL that they may save from ruin the crops deserted by the negroes.

No wonder the Georgia champions of imported "disfranchisement" religiously steer clear of this phase of the issue they have raised. They know the price the FARMER in the "disfranchisement" is called on to pay—and they are trying to blind the people of Georgia to the fact that THEY will be called upon to pay the same figure.

In South Carolina, the negroes exceed the whites in the common schools to the tune of 20,000. Do the people of Georgia want to duplicate that spectacle in this state—proportionately—SOLELY IN ORDER THAT ONE MAN MAY HOLD OFFICE?

MONEY AND MORALITY.

It is a fundamental truth which requires no demonstration that when faced by an issue between money and morality it is the highest duty of the legislature of this state, as of every other legislative body, to act on the side of morality.

This issue, which was involved in the consideration of the bill to abolish those establishments in which speculation in futures has been conducted, was determined by the legislature in favor of the moral side, as it should have been.

The mere fact that the abolition of these establishments would involve the state in the loss of certain revenue it has been receiving from them did not deter the state's legislators from doing their full duty by the people.

The arguments of those who have contended that the state would lose in the matter of revenue by the passage of this bill are more than met—measuring the effect in dollars and cents, as their own contention ran—by the fact apparent to everybody, that any such loss is offset a thousand fold by the saving to the people of the state of thousands upon thousands of dollars that are lost to Wall street annually by Georgians lured into speculation by these establishments under whatever guise they may exist. Thousands of people in this and other southern states have been contributing annually to the shearing of the lambs upon which the Wall street speculators have fattened themselves; and certainly if the determination of the issue were placed upon nothing more than a money basis, the overwhelming weight of the argument, in the light of this fact is found on the side of the abolition of these establishments.

But this is only one phase of the money loss sustained by the people of Georgia under the existing system—and perhaps the less important phase. For one dollar that has been lost to Georgia as the direct result of speculation, it is a conservative estimate that thousands of dollars have been lost to the producers of Georgia as the indirect result of the speculation in the great staple of this state—cotton.

Of course it is impossible for the legislature of Georgia to stop all this speculation; but it can put a stop to the portion of it that has been done in this state. And it is right that it should exercise all the power it has to accomplish this end. Under any analysis of the situation, as viewed only from a money standpoint, therefore, the argument in favor of the abolition of speculation is overwhelming. But even if it were otherwise; even if the only money consideration were that involved in the loss of revenue to the state, it was the duty of the legislature to decide in favor of the moral side of the issue. To the Atlanta Credit Men's Association belongs especial credit for the agitation which brought the matter to the attention of the legislature. The business men comprising that body understand the evil effects of speculation upon the morals of the people, and this has been with them, as it doubtless has been with the legislature, the foremost consideration.

On any issue between money and morals, the public sentiment of this state is on the side of morality, and the legislature in enacting the bill referred to has reflected the wishes of the people.

The Recovery of Baltimore.

Two events in the history of American municipalities will stand out with challenging prominence. Both are referable to southern pluck and initiative. They are the almost marvelous recovery of Galveston and Baltimore, stricken by disasters which were, to an extent, of an unparalleled nature.

The resurrection of Galveston and the wise and expensive precautions it has adopted against a recurrence of its tragedy are familiar tales to the people of the southern states.

The story of Baltimore is hardly less so, though one must needs be confronted by the actual figures to secure a proper perspective on the achievement of its citizens. Two and a half years ago the fire gutted the heart of the city, obliterating approximately 156 acres of structures of varying value and importance. Recent statistics in The Baltimore Sun show that 90 per cent of this district has been rehabilitated. When the fire subsided it left 1,343 vacant lots, or lots necessitating the entire reconstruction of the buildings occupying them. Today there are but eighty-three spaces remaining, the majority of them near the new docks and piers, and present plans contemplate that they will be occupied before the close of the current year.

This is not all. The suburbs of the city have experienced a tremendous building impulse, the figures for the last half-year indicating more dwellings erected than at any previous period in the city's history. In rebuilding the devastated district, property owners and achitects have combined liberality and the artistic instinct, with the result that the new structures are remarkable for "convenience and architectural beauty."

While the misfortune of San Francisco was, of course, more complete, its busy reconstructors may take inspiration from the stalwart examples of these two southern cities.

A Deduction.

"Well, anyway," said Miss Pechis "every nice young man I meet tells me my eyes are like stars."

"No wonder," replied Miss Chellus, "I suppose it's because they keep winking at him all the time."

Burning His Dome.

"Look at that bald headed bather down there in the surf," remarked Old Sol, "I'll bet he's mad at me."

"Shouldn't wonder," replied the Summer Cloud, "I suppose you are making him hot."

"Hot? I'm making him positively red-headed."

"JUST FROM GEORGIA"

At the End of the Way.

I.

Silent the voices of song—for today
In the shadows we rest, at the end of the way;
After the fears,
And the hopes, and the fears,
We have come to the rest of the beautiful years!
Life's weariest winters have drifted to May
At the end of the way—
At the end of the way!

II.

The ship's in the harbor, at anchor to stay;
The storm-flags are furled at the end of the way!
From the storm-whitened foam
Where the storm-spirits roam
The captains are safe, and the sailors sing "Home!"
And Love now hath answered all prayers that we pray
At the end of the way,
At the end of the way!

III.

Oh, beautiful rest of a beautiful day!
The shadows seem sweet at the end of the way;
Dim valleys, calm streams,
And earth's sorrow now seems
Only an echo of mystical dreams!
And we hear all the angels of rest sing or say
At the end of the way,
At the end of the way!

* * * * *

Brother Dickey's Philosophy.

Trouble is de lot of all men, but some of us got ten acres too much.

Take all de misery out er dis worl' an' we'd soon git tired loafin' roun' wid happiness.

Ef we had de wings of angels some of us would soon sell 'em fer what de feathers would bring.

* * * * *

His Sensible Advice.

You grumble at de weather's ways,
A-drownin' yo' delights;
Ole Noah stood it forty days—
Forty days an' nights!

You keep a-frownin' at de sky,
An' weep, an' wail, an' whine;
You better all be satisfy,
An' rise yo'self, an' shine!

* * * * *

A Billville citizen hearing that a bank had failed, exclaimed:

"Thank the Lord, I never had any money in a bank, and not even enough to bury under a blazed tree!"

* * * * *

By the Way.

I.

Life is a lonely way.
Hands clasp, and then they part,
But remember that I loved you
In Life's lone ways, sweetheart!

II.

And I did not fear Fate's challenge,
Nor Death's unerring dart;
I only knew I loved you,
Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

* * * * *

With One True Heart.

Life's joys are manifold,
Whatever sky's above you,
With a little hand in yours to hold
And one true heart to love you!

* * * * *

A Text for You.

Let us reserve our growling till later in the season. We'll need it all for the blizzards of Life, when we have nothing left save memories of May.

* * * * *

Got There at Last.

"I tried serious poetry for ten years," he said, "and couldn't sell a song; but I've struck it rich at last: I wrote ten poems to the deadly yellow fever mosquito and sold the last one of 'em!"

* * * * *

"After Long Years."

"I've got literary recognition at last," he said.

"You have?"

"You bet! My publisher let me hold his automobile yesterday while he went to dinner!"

CROWDS THRONG CITY PARKS

Thousands of Atlantans Enjoy an Ideal Sunday Beneath the Sheltering Shade.

While the mercury seemed particularly active and insisted upon maintaining a position which recorded high temperatures, yesterday was an ideal Sunday so far as Georgia sunshine was concerned. As a result the crowds which trolleyed to the parks and the suburbs of Atlanta in every direction numbered far into the thousands and the conductors who kept yanking at the fare strap stated that the traffic had been the largest and heaviest of the present season.

All of the parks were filled with great crowds which sought the shelter of the shade and communed with nature in the very midst of "green fields and running brooks," notwithstanding the fact that great skyscrapers marking the commercial center of the south were in plain view just beyond. The crowd of tiny children was especially large and these youngsters romped and played on the grass carpet and seemed to be having the time of their lives.

Out at Ponce de Leon still other thousands mobilized for the enjoyment of the music and attractions offered at this popular resort. All of the avenues were filled with a procession which seemed to move constantly without ever reaching the end. Here again the number of children was noticeable, and proud fathers and fond mothers watched herded bunches sufficiently large to prove that there is no race suicide so far as Atlanta is concerned.

In spite of the hot weather, Atlanta made good its reputation as the greatest of church-attending cities in the country. Just before the regular hours for services great throngs filled the streets and marched to the steady ringing of church bells which sounded their welcome from every direction. It would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful sight than Atlanta on Sunday morning when dressed in her Sunday best, processions wend their way north, east, south and west with the rank and file filled with wee little tots looking very prim in much starch and linen, women beautifully gowned, men in conventional attire and as file closers, those who have enjoyed more than the allotted three score and ten still holding their position in the church parade in which they have marched for so long a time.



Bruff's COLUMN

"About Frank Couch and that desperate negro he killed out at the old military post a quarter of a century ago, of which you had a line or two a few days ago," said Bob Brazelton just as dawn was coming in the far east yesterday. "It has been keeping George Steint and myself quite busy exchanging recollections during the past two or three nights. Naturally we do not remember that event just alike. And for that matter, I have heard the old story told in a half dozen different ways since your relation a week ago. All of which goes to prove that a maker of history ought to keep a historian at home or fill a sheet in a diary every night. These diary records, always interesting, might become valuable at some time—the more unexpected their worth the more valuable they might become. But say—are you in a hurry? Then wait a minute until I ring in and I'll walk a block 'cause I've got something to ask you, something to talk to you about. Let's see, how your recollection outwears your clothes."

A minute later Sergeant Brazelton had answered a roll call over the wire and closing the box with a bang turned upon his heel.

"What changes since I began policing twenty years ago," he said with a smile as he pocketed his bunch of keys. "When I went into this blue cloth brass button game I never answered a roll call except at headquarters. Two a day, when I came on and then when I went off duty. Then if the captain—we didn't have any sergeants in those days—wanted to find me after I had left police headquarters he'd pound his stick on the sidewalk. An answer was sure, and he was sure to find us. There was no fake reports then. If the captain's rap didn't get an answer he was by the rules under the impression that something had gone wrong with you and it was his duty to find you if he had to drop everything else. But pshaw now—How? Oh well, it's easy enough. In the old days when the rap brought you to his presence he could look right into your face, he'd know whether it was you he was talking to or not. Well so far you can't see over a telephone wire and through a call box—at the other end any how. Let's walk.

And swinging his billy by the strong leather thong Saddler Morgan had fastened there he indicated the way up Whitehall street.

"Talking about that desperate negro Couch killed. Say, you remember that big, vicious dog that always trotted at Couch's heels? Yes? Well, I've been told there was wolf in that dog. Any how, that dog hated anything Frank Couch didn't like, especially a negro, and I've been told that when that negro—he was as vicious as that dog if that were possible—was shot down the dog actually lapped the blood from the wound in the negro's head as it flowed to the ground. But talking of the desperate character of the negro with George Steint a few nights ago we began going back to other bad negroes Atlanta has produced. Do you remember John Rutherford, that light, almost white mulatto who was hung at the Dade coal mines while serving a sentence in the Georgia penitentiary? Glad you do. In '87. I'm afraid you're wrong. George says 'twas 87, but I think it was '86. 'Member how he got shot? Now you'd be surprised in asking the boys at police headquarters to find out how few can recall the story. Any how, I think that was the most fearlessly desperate, reckless man I ever saw. I was on duty at police headquarters that night, had just been relieved by Jim Buchanan. Yes, 'twas on Pryor street at the old station house, and it was a night so rainy and so ugly that I now feel like shuddering. It was coming down in sheets when he was brought in and I don't think there was a dry stitch on him, while it looked as though he had been rolled right down the middle of the streets to reach police headquarters. He was meek and mild then, nothing like the bold, ugly, defiant negro he showed himself so often afterward—even when he was standing upon the gallows with the rope about his neck."

And, barring the accuracy of dates exactly, it was like this—the event in its details making one of the most dramatic stories with which I had to do during the days I had the police run for The Atlanta Constitution.

One the corner of Walton and Cone streets resided Harry Sindall, in those days one of Atlanta's most extensively known citizens. There were but two in the family, Mr. and Mrs. Sindall. It was a neat, attractive cottage fronting on Walton street the main entrance being by the way of a broad veranda. Extending further into the lawn than the porch was a bay window which Mrs. Sindall had converted into a flower garden. That window opened into the parlor and immediately in rear of that parlor there was a bed chamber. One morning Mr. Sindall awoke to find a window opening upon Cone street open. Inquiry confirmed his belief that the window had been securely fastened the night before as had been the habit. An inspection revealed the further fact that his trousers, Mr. Sindall was accustomed to hanging his trousers on a peg in the door leading from the parlor into the bed chamber, had been given a visit. Within two feet, three feet anyhow, of Mr. Sindall that thief stood as he abstracted the silver coin from the pockets. But so skilfull was the burglar that he prevented the coin from jingling loud enough to awaken either Mr. or Mrs. Sindall. The burglary was reported to Chief Connolly, then head of the police department and the best men on the force were detailed to investigate. It proved to be an open case. The burglar had made no effort apparently to hide his plan of work. It was easily observed that he had entered the lawn and at the window had removed his shoes. These he placed beside the house and then climbed upon the small porch to reach the window, one foot print in the soft soil between where he was supposed to have left his shoes and the window showing a bare foot. With a piece of wire he had broken from a flower basket he had gone between slats of the blind and raised the latch. Opening the blind the burglar raised the window and entered the parlor, closing the blind behind him. Securing what he wanted of Mr. Sindell's, the burglar left the house by a window on the Cone street side. A muddy foot print on the parlor carpet was another evidence that the thief had entered the house without his shoes, the imprint presenting the toe marks.

In their investigations the secret service men ascertained that an occupant of a room in a large residence directly across Walton street from the Sindall home had seen the gas light on the corner right at the Sindall home douse about 2:30 o'clock.

But an hour later that same light was in full glow, the burglar having, as the sleuths thought, at first applied a match after leaving the home. Later, however, a monthly report by Street Lighter Bagby to the general council showed that the light had been reported as being out and that one of his men had relit it, on that night about 3 o'clock, the report indicating the exact time. Inspector Bagby's report for the same month made it quite plain that the same light had been turned off three times during that month, the month of the burglary, the dousing taking place first a few nights before the burglary and the last time a few nights after the residence had been robbed. This caused the officers to believe that an attempt had been made to enter the house before the burglar succeeded and that a second unsuccessful entry was tried while the officers were watching. The report by the lamp lighter came a few days after the last outing of the gas jet and when it became known to the police officers it gave them a better line upon which to work. For several nights after becoming cognizant of Mr. Bagley's information, two officers passed the time from dark to dawn in the sitting room or parlor. Patience began to wane and the task was about to be abandoned when the denouement, sensational in its every detail, came. Jeff Steerman, now a member of the police force, and John Abbott, for years a patrolman and sergeant, were assigned the task that night. The hours went by slowly. In perfect darkness the men had passed the night. Rain was pattering down in great sheets. An ideal night for a burglar it was. Just such a night as one with a warm snug home wants to be right there enjoying what is his own. Yawns had given way to cat naps and the two policemen were arranging for a sleep when, without the slightest warning, the street light on the corner went out. Instantly both men were lively, actively alert. Neither cared to risk the chance of alarming the burglar, if burglar it was, by peering out. But it was necessary to arouse Mr. Sindell lest he or his wife should flush the game if suddenly aroused. Upon all fours one of the officers reached the bed chamber and with bated breath and palpitating hearts the man and wife awaited results. It had been agreed that no one should fire a pistol. The capture of the burglar alive was wanted. Then, in the darkness, there were chances that a bullet might hit some one in the house.

Almost afraid to breathe, Abbott and Steerman crouched in positions selected previously in the front room. Mrs. Sindell was as calm as woman could be under the circumstances. Mr. Sindell, a pistol grasped in his right hand, was upon his side, his eyes riveted upon the wall where he knew the door leading into the parlor was. Within a few minutes it appeared like ages to the waiting four, there was the slightest noise imaginable at the window. Presently the blind opened. As noiseless almost as a cat did the coming burglar move. Then, just as quietly, the window began going up. It was not a noise made by the rising window that told the waiting quartette that another minute would bring results. It was the patter of the rain, made plain through the opening, that gave the occupants of the rooms that information. It was too dark to see anything. Slowly a figure seemed to obstruct the window space. It was more felt than seen by the two officers who were then within 3 feet of the intruding thief. Carefully, cautiously that intruder moved across the floor, his form making darker if possible that opaque section of the room through which he was passing. As though he was thoroughly familiar with every inch of space in which he stood, as though he knew intimately his surroundings, as though he was cognizant of the position of every piece of furniture in the two rooms, he moved with the silence and assurance of a cat toward the door connecting the apartments. Despite the intense darkness, something bright could be seen in one hand, at least both officers so thought. A few steps brought the invader squarely between the officers and the windows in the bed chamber. The slats of the blinds had been turned. The curtains had been left up so that what little light the gas jet on Marietta and Cone streets, a block away, could throw in that direction might be utilized. Though a desperate idea, an idea with little chance of good results, it proved effective. Far off as the light was, its rays could be seen through the slats. The invader being between the officers and the lights was at a disadvantage.

But he was desperate, reckless and fearless as the next few seconds manifested plainly.

Just how it happened is not known. It was over in less time that is required to tell it. Almost within the connecting door the burglar appeared to detect danger. He came to a sudden stop. The officers could discern his form through the aid of the dim, far away light of the Cone street window. He was in the act of "right abouting" as though intending to retreat by the window he had used in entering. The officers had, acting upon prearranged plans, moved between him and that window. It may have been a sensitive, acute ear the burglar had which warned him. But as he turned, or rather started to turn, he was called on to throw up his hands. His answer was a sharp report. By the flash of the gun he was seen by the officers, while that same flash gave him an observation of the policemen and his situation. It was plain to him that his retreat was cut off in that direction. Why he did not make a dash for it he often asked himself afterward when reciting the nerve-racking act. With the swiftness of lightning and the agility of a cat he made a dash for a window on the Cone street side of the house the window he had entered before. With a leap that might put to blush many a professional diver, and with the strength of a healthy, hefty Georgia mule he went for that window head foremost. The sash was up. The blinds shattered like glass, and out into the yard he went. A crack of a pistol came from the room in which the officers were. One of them had fired at him as he made the desperate leap. But shooting was dangerous. Warning Mr. Sindell not to fire, one of the policemen darted through the window, while the other went out the front way. Landing upon the sidewalk the officer observed a form making a rush up Cone street toward Marietta. There appeared to be a limp or a halt in his movement. Calling upon him to halt the policeman pulled down and sent a bullet after the fugitive. Into Marietta street the fleeing form turned, both policemen in hot chase.

The reports of the pistols attracted the attention of patrolmen coming on duty. Patrolman George Phillips was near the postoffice, and saw a man running towards him at full speed. Phillips covered him calling on him to halt.

"Don't shoot," replied the man dropping to the sidewalk.

Abbott and Steerman came up within a few seconds. The man was placed in a cab, Atlanta had no ambulances in those days, and was conveyed to the station house. There he was identified as John Rutherford, for a long time head cook at the Markham. He was found to be desperately wounded in one hip. It was the bullet sent after him as he was leaping for the window which had done the work.

Rutherford had borne an excellent character and white people who heard of his arrest were slow to believe him guilty. Colonel Huff, who was then running the Markham, had brought Rutherford from Macon with him. He refused to believe the charge, but when he ascertained the truth he withdrew the bond he had signified a willingness to sign. Rutherford proved to be a bad man in jail, and when his trial came up he was given twenty years in the penitentiary. In the state prison he was more surly, ugly and desperate than ever and finally made his escape. He came back to Atlanta and defied the officers who undertook his capture. It was almost a running fight between Atlanta and Stockbridge, where the negro was shot down and overpowered. He was then carried to the Dade coal mines. Before his sentence had gone many years he led a revolt in which a guard was killed. He made his escape. He was captured near Knoxville, brought back to Dade county and placed on trial for murder. He was found guilty, was sentenced to death and was hanged.

"And that hanging," said Bob Brazelton, "ended the life of one of the most desperate men I have ever run upon."

BUSY WEEK AHEAD AT CITY HALL

Council Committees to Hold Important Meetings.

Special Meat Committee to Confer With Board of Health—Gas Investigating Committee Meets Saturday—Report to Be Made on Electric Railway Franchise.

This will be a lively week at the city hall, a sall the committees will meet preparatory, to the meeting of the general council next Monday afternoon.

The special committee appointed to investigate the meat question in the city, will meet some day this week with the board of health for the purpose of considering an ordinance, drawn up by the city attorney, which will have for its object the slaughtering and sale of meats in the city. The ordinance is quite lengthy and covers all the points which it is believed will be necessary to insure for Atlanta sound and pure meat. The board of health and the comittee will prepare a report for the council next Monday.

The finance committee meets this morning at 10:30 o'clock and the most important matter to be considered will be the repaving of Peachtree street. Efforts will be made to get the money necessary for the work.

Next Saturday afternoon the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the gas company will meet. The meeting was postponed to August 18 at the request of the officials of the company. Alderman Key, chairman of the committee, says he will endeavor to have the committee to take active steps to have the franchises and charter probed to the bottom.

The railway comittee will probably meet again to take up The petition for a franchise by the Atlanta, Griffin and Macon Electric Railway company. A report will be made to council next Monday and the matter, it is believed, will be definitely and finally settled.

The street committee, the sewer committee and the tax committee will meet some day during the week to consider petitions and resolutions which have been referred to them for consideration.

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY HELD.

Culverton Camp Ground, Near Sparta, Scene of Meeting.

Sparta, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The annual mass meeting of Hancock county's Sunday schools, which was held Friday at the Culverton camp grounds, was an interesting session. The attendance was the largest in the history of the association. In the absence of President J. D. Walker, Rev. E. R. Cook made the opening address. Scriptual reading and devotional exercises were led by Rev. A. W. Logan and Rev. Marvin Twiggs. The addresses of Rev. H. C. Jones, Judge Seaborn Reese and Rev. Rufus Smith were good.

With the close of the Sunday school rally Friday evening, the annual camp meeting began. The tents have been thoroughly renovated and are all occupied. A large congregation was present at the opening service, and much interest was manifested. Some of the ablest ministers of the north Georgia conference will assist in the meeting, which will continue until Tuesday.

Sarcastic.

"I tell you," boasted Popley, "that boy of mine knows an awful lot for his size."

"Oh, he'll grow," remarked the cynical friend.

Proper Enough.

"Doesn't it sound ridiculous to say 'the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world?' What does that mean, anyay?"

"Well, the hand usually belongs to a nurse or servant girl, and you know how servant girls boss things."

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H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashier.

MAJOR MILLARD WALTZ DENIES SHOOTING STORY

In Official Statement Story of That "Whizzing of Bullets" at Chickamauga Park is Completely Refuted.

Very many of the Georgia state troops, and particularly those of the Fifth Georgia, Colonel Anderson, who have just returned from the most sucessful and the most practical encampment ever held in the state, were genuinely enthusiastic yesterday regarding the week which has just been spent in the field. But there was also universal regret that the report, which was sent from Chattanooga stating that bullets had been fired in the sham battle, in which the state troops and the regiments of the regular army were engaged, has found its way into the newspapers.

Very many of the officers and men of the state troops were of the opinion that such reports tended to frighten the public, and were destined to do great harm. All of these denied that there had been any "whizzing of bullets," and were particularly forcible in their denunciation that there had been any "skurrying of the troops to barriers and points of protection for shelter," as was reported in the dispatch sent out from Chattanooga.

General Bubb, in command of the camp at Chickamauga, has taken official action in regard to the matter, and Major Millard F. Waltz, military secretary of the department of the gulf, yesterday prepared a signed statement to the editor of The Constitution with respect to the report which was sent out.

These communications are self-explanatory, that of Major Waltz being as follows:

"Editor Constitution: Referring to reports in the public press that volleys of ball cartridges were use in the maneuvers at Camp Chickamauga, Ga., on Friday, the 10 instant, by the First Georgia, whereby one soldier was wounded, I am requested by General Bubb, commanding the camp, to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of letter from him to the manager of The Chattanooga Times—the paper in which the above statement first appeared, accompanied by his request that you kindly publish the same in your paper for the information of the public at large, and of the Georgia troops in particular.

I, myself, was on the grounds all of the time; part of the time with the First Georgia, Colonel Gordon's regiment, which was confronted by the Seventeenth regular infantry. Part of the time during the exercises I was with the Seventeenth infantry, passing over the field of the engagement several times to and fro between the opposing lines. Had there been any volleys of ball cartridges, I certainly would have been aware of it. Part of the time during the engagement I was in company with General Bubb on the ground with the First Georgia. I discussed the above newspaper article with the commanding officer of the Blue forces, Lieutenant Colonel George F. Chase, of the Twelfth U. S. cavalry, and with Colonel John T. VanOrsdale, of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry, commanding officer of the Brown forces. I likewise questioned the chief surgeon of the camp as to the truth of the statement that a soldier of the Seventeenth infantry had been wounded by a ball cartridge during the engagement. The chief surgeon stated that he had just visited the field hospital with the surgeon of the Seventeenth infantry and there was absolutely no reference made in any way to any soldier of the Seventeenth infantry, or any other soldier, being wounded.

Such stories put in circulation by the press gather importance as they pass from one paper to another throughout the country, and create the idea that there is carelessness, and even criminal negligence, or positive maliciousness, on the part of the troops engaged in these exercises of instruction, which impression is void of any appearance of truth and absolutely without foundation in fact. The charge that volleys of ball cartridges were fired, that troops were demoralized and seeking shelter from flying bullets behind trees, where our own people are concerned, is an outrage which should be condemned in no unmeasured terms by all respectable newspapers throughout the country.

The forces on that day, Friday, were composed as follows:

The Blue forces, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George F. Chase, Twelfth cavalry, United States army, consisted of nine troops of the Twelfth cavalry, two guns of the Fourth battery field artillery, United States army, one company United States engineers and the First Georgia infantry, commanded by Colonel Gordon.

The Brown forces, commanded by Colonel John T. Van Orsdale, Seventeenth infantry, consisted of the entire Seventeenth infantry, six guns of the Third and Fourth batteries field artillery, three troops of the Twelfth United States cavalry, the Second Georgia infantry, commanded by Colonel Walter A. Harris, the Fifth Georgia infantry, commanded by Colonel Clifford Anderson, and the Second South Carolina infantry, commanded by Colonel Henry T. Thompson.

The chief umpire and his assistants were with both opposing forces, and in between the same during the engagement. None of these officers heard the sound of even a single bullet during the engagement, much less that of entire volleys. Very respectfully,

(Signed) MILLARD F. WALTZ,
Military Secretary.

The communication of Brigadier General Bubb follows:

Mr. Adler, general manager Chattanooga Times, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Sir—I notice an article in this morning's issue of your paper under the head "Bullets in Sham Battle," which does great injustice to this camp, reflects upon the good name of all soldiers—both state and national—who participated in the maneuvers yesterday, and was made to deceive and alarm the general public.

There is not one particle of truth in the whole article. No soldier was wounded, and not a single ball cartridge was fired by any soldier, either regular or militia, engaged in the maneuvers yesterday, or at any other time since the establishment of this camp. No companies were ruled off the field in any case, unless it was in accordance with the decision of umpires declaring them out of action on account of rules governing such exercises.

Your paper can always obtain truth or falsity of such reports, whether good or bad, by coming to my headquarters, where every courtesy will be shown. Such reports not only injure the army, but reflect upon the citizen soldiery in these exercises, who have just returned to their homes enthusiastic and well satisfied with the work accomplished during their stay in this camp.

In conclusion I ask the immediate discharge of your reporter, and that you publish in your next issue a complete retraction of this article.

Very respectfully,
Signed JOHN W. BUBB,
Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

IS THERE HOPE FOR PEACHTREE?

People Want Some Action To Be Taken Immediately.

Petition for Repaving the Street Can Be Acted on and Work Begun a Little Later, Say the Property Owners on Peachtree Street.

Is there truly a hope for Peachtree street at last? Or will the finance committee endeavor to postpone action on the ground that there are no available funds in sight?

Alderman Key says he was informed some time ago that the finance committee could find the money and he believes that it can yet be secured, so the much-needed work can be done at once.

Chairman Patterson, of the finance committee, will do his best to find the money. He and the comptroller have already had some conferences about the matter.

It is being urged that the petition of the residents of Peachtree can be acted upon favorably at once and the preliminary steps taken for the repaving of the street. Then later, in October or earlier, the money will be forthcoming.

It is said that there is no use to postpone action until October, as the petition can be taken up and acted on now and then, if the money is not on hand now, the actual work of tearing up the old pavement can be postponed a few weeks.

Want Something Done.

The people want something done and they say there is no use in postponing action entirely simply because the money may not be obtained until October. If immediate action of some kind is taken, then the people will be reassured and can look forward to the work being commenced at an early day.

Peachtree street is getting worse and worse as each day goes by and as soon as the heavy fall rains set in the street in many places will be impassable.

Whatever the pavement is to be, say the residents on the street and the people everywhere in the city, let some action be taken at next meeting of council, which will be next Monday.

It is known that the first petition, signed by a majority of the property owners on the street, favored asphalt, and it is yet believed by a large number of the residents that that is the best pavement to put down, but asphalt or bitulithic or wood block, say the people, let the work be done at once.

HORSES DIE BY THE HUNDRED.

Strange Epidemic Appears Among North Carolina Horses.

Norfolk, Va., August 12.—Advices from Elizabeth City, N. C., received here today say that throughout Hyde county a peculiar disease, somewhat like the staggers, had broken out among the horses, and they are dying in great numbers. It is reported that in one neighborhood around Middletown and Lake Landing, sixty horses have died recently from the epidemic. Many of the best animals are being sent to Washington to put them out of the reach of the disease. The farmers already had sustained considerable loss as the result of the damaging of the crops by heavy rains.

Ho! Ho! Ho!

Cokkley—They say, you know, that a cat has nine lives.

Joaking—But if it's a very young cat it has more.

Cokkley—Nonsense!

Joakley—Oh, yes, a cat has nine lives and a hit-ten.

Beautiful China

The beauty of our English China is not equaled. New and very artistic designs are shown in our most recent importations and tasteful housewives will be greatly interested in them.

Odd pieces and full sets all in the prettiest shapes.

Maier & Berkele

CLERK BOIFEUILLET AND ASSISTANTS

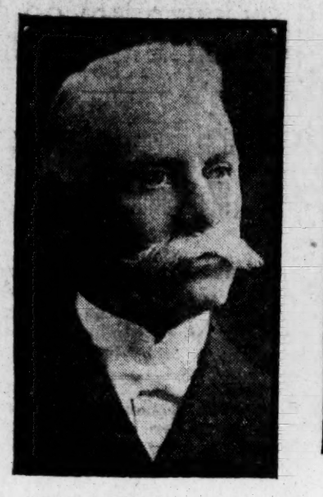


Photo by Kuhn's.

JOHN BOIFEUILLET, Clerk of the House.



O. L. GRESHAM, Journal Clerk.



W. T. KELLY, Message Clerk.



E. B. MOORE, Calendar Clerk.

STATE ASSEMBLY FACES BIG TASK

Constitutional Amendments Will Get Scant Consideration.

In the Lower House 1,024 Bills Were Introduced This Session, and a Big Proportion Will Not Be Acted Upon.

With but three working days left before adjournment sine die, on Wednesday, August 15, a stupendous task is before the general assembly to consider and dispose of a large number of important measures.

It is safe to say that any bill carrying with it an amendment to the constitution will meet with scant consideration in the house. This was shown on last Friday, when it was attempted to set down the bill creating Phil Cook county as a special order. Many of the lawyers of the house contended, and supported their contentions with legal authorities, that the constitutional requirement that amendments to the constitution must be submitted to the people for ratification at the next general election referred to the state election in October, and not the congressional election in November, and that the time for advertising amendments 60 days before the October election having expired, it was useless for this legislature to take up the work which should more properly come before the next general assembly.

Among the important senate measures upon which the house has not yet acted, are the following:

The Williams bill providing for the election of railroad comissioners by the people; the Caldwell bill prohibiting legislators from accepting and using free railroad passes and franks, and increasing the per diem of members from $4 to $7; the Alsabrook bill regulating the speed of automobiles outside of the corporate limits of town and cities; the Wheatley bill to create the office of lieutenant governor; the Bloodworth bill requiring all corporations in the state to make annual returns to the secretary of state who is to be exofficio commissioner of corporations; the Bunn bill to amend the garnishment laws of the state; the Peyton bill to increase the salary of the state school commissioner to $3,000, and the Reid bill to increase the amount allowed the comptroller general for clerical assistance from $4,000 per annum to $6,000.

Bills Before the Senate.

General bills passed by the house and now before the senate, are as follows:

The Hall bill, creating the office of state auditor of accounts; the Blackburn bill, to establish a rural police system in each militia district of the state; the Kelly bill, making the railroad commissioners elective by the people; the Calvin bill, making notes and other negotiable instruments falling due on holidays due the day thereafter; the Whitley bill, defining the word "indigent" as applied to confederate soldiers and their widows; The Hardman-Holder bill, requiring operators of cutting machines to provide appliances for the preservation of human life; the Wright pure food bill, the Hardman bill, to appropriate $10,000 to erect wards at the insane asylum for the isolation of insane consumptives; the Beauchamp bill, to provide accommodations for the public at Indian Spring; the Flynt bill, to provide for the recovery of damages by the legal representatives of unmarried persons; the Hardman-Holder bill, for the manufacture and free distribution of matter for the prevention and cure of hydrophobia according to the Pasteur method; the Steed bill, to brand the weight on flour, corn meal, etc.; the Wright anti-lobbying bill, the Porter-Corn anti-cigarette bill, the McMichael bill, to amend the local school tax law so as to cure the defects recently pointed out by the supreme court in the existing law, and others.

Exactly 1,024 bills were introduced in the lower house during the session of last year and the present session, inclusive of Saturday. Many of these were local bills which have been passed, but a great proportion of the bills introduced will die without the house having taken action upon them.

Bills Before the House.

The following is a list of the most important bills on the house calendar which have not been acted upon as yet:

By Mr. Duckett, of Banks—To regulate manufacture and sale of fertilizers.

By Mr. Kelly, of Glasscock—To require stools for motormen.

By Messrs. Matthews, Perry and Felder—To provide for the Torren's land title system.

By Mr. Calvin—To create a state department of banking.

By Mr. Perry—To place telephone companies under the railroad commission.

By Mr. Anderson—To redistrict the senatorial districts of the state.

By Messrs. Booker and Longley—To create mortgage on unplanted crops.

By Mr. Hill—To prohibit delivery of intoxicating liquors in prohibition counties.

By Mr. Rucker—To regulate and define cooperative life insurance.

By Mr. Moore, of Cherokee—To exempt from taxation kitchen and household furniture to the amount of $50.

By Mr. Lawrence—To establish bureau of commerce and immigration.

By Messrs. Wooten and George—To provide for voluntary payment of poll tax.

By Mr. Rucker—To require all cotton seed meal to be branded.

By Mr. Perry—To make it unlawful to issue passes, franks, etc., by railroads and other corporations.

By Mr. Schultz—To provide for payment of witnesses in criminal cases.

By Mr. Bell—To establish office of state pharmacist.

By Mr. Revill—To amend code relative to fraudulent use of checks.

By Mr. Hall—To amend code relative to place where railroads shall be sued.

By Mr. Alexander—To extend W. & A. railroad to Atlantic sea coast.

By Mr. Anderson—To amend act incorporating trust companies.

By Mr. Wright, of Floyd—To prohibit purchase of intoxicants in prohibition counties.

By Mr. Lumpkin, of Walker—To provide for use of certified copies of deeds in certain cases.

By Mr. McMichael—To modify and prescribe duties of clerks and judges of superior courts.

To abolish fees of solicitors general.

By Mr. Williams—To amend code relative to granting of divorces.

By Mr. Prescott—To impose tax on non-residents who hunt in the state.

By Mr. Fraser—To further define liability of insurers upon insurance contracts.

By Mr. Covington—To make it unlawful to be drunk on cars of any kind.

By Mr. Hall—To require all railroads to become incorporated under the laws of the state.

GRAND PRIZE
(The highest honor)
Awarded to
Dr. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts
At the
ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.
For sale by all representative grocers.

BOTH HOUSES ADJOURN NEXT WEDNESDAY NIGHT

Many Important Measures Have Been Considered and Passed by the Members of the General Assembly.

The general assembly of Georgia will adjourn sine die at some hour Wednesday night, the fifty-day session prescribed by law expiring on that day. A review of the important measures which have passed both houses will prove interesting.

Th first measure of general importance to pass both branches of the legislature and to secure the approval of the governor was the Connor bill, appropriating $100,000 for the erection of an agricultural college building on the campus of the state university. One-half of this appropriation becomes available in 1907, the other half in 1908.

After years of unsuccessful endeavor, a child labor law has been enacted. Much of the credit for the passage of this bill is due to Hon. Madison Bell, who aggressively set out at the beginning of the present session and overcome all odds.

The most important measure passed at this session is undoubtedly the bill to establish the court of appeals. So overburdened had the dockets of the supreme court become that it was apparent that unless some such measure brought relief, within twelve or eighteen months the decisions of the lower courts in cases in which appeals were taken would become confirmed by operation of law. The court will be presided over by three judges, who are to be elected by the people at the ensuing election, at which time the people are also to ratify the proposed amendment to the constitution establishing the court. The judges are to receive a salary of $4,000 each per annum, and are to be elected for terms of two, four and six years each, the length of term of each to be decided by lot. Their successors are to be elected for full terms of six years each.

Should the people ratify the proposed amendment to the constitution at the October election, the county of Ben Hill will come into existence. It is to be formed of portions of Irwin and Wilcox counties, with Fitzgerald as the county seat.

From and after January 1, 1907, bucket shops and all so-called exchanges where marginal transactions in futures are made are prohibited from doing business in this state. There are about forty or more of such houses which will come under the ban of the Boykin bill in this state.

After a hard fight, the joint resolution of Mr. Russell, of Muscogee, was passed, appropriating $30,000 for a state exhibit at the Jamestown exposition.

The Fulton delegation secured the enactment of laws increasing the salaries of the judge of the Fulton superior court, the judge of the city court, the judge of the Atlanta criminal court, and the judge of the superior court of the Stone Mountain circuit, who presides over the criminal branch of the Fulton superior court, from $3,000 to $5,000 per annum.

A bill by Mr. Blackburn, of Fulton, to prohibit dance halls and places of amusement within a radius of 2 miles of the corporate limits of a city of 80,000 or more inhabitants, without the written consent of a majority of the freeholders of the district, was passed.

In addition to the above general measures, a very large number of purely local bills, and general bills with a local application, passed both houses, and have become laws.

Among the important measures defeated during the present session may be mentioned the following:

The bill of Mr. Felder, of Bibb, making burglary of an occupied residence at night punishable by death.

The bill of Senator McHenry to lease the Western and Atlantic railroad for $60,000 per month for sixty years, the lease to commence at the expiration of the present one. The bill passed the senate, but met with defeat before the house committee.

The senate defeated the bill of Senator Candler, creating a board of tax assessors in each county with power to equalize taxation. This bill was prepared as a substitute for the bill of Mr. Hall, of Bibb to create a state board of tax assessors.

The house also killed the Mattingly bond bill, a claim which has been pending for thirty-seven years. The bonds were issued in 1860 by Governor Brown for the purpose of paying for arms for the protection of the citizens of the state, and Mattingly purchased twenty-two of them.

CLARK EEXHIBIT FOR STATE FAIR

Farmers of County Take a Lively Interest in Preparing Exhibit.

Athens, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The county of Clarke is going to have one of the best agricultural exhibits that will be seen at the state fair in Atlanta this wall. The men who are in charge of the work of getting up the exhibit are putting everything in shape now and the farmers of the county are showing a great deal of interest in the movement.

Friday morning a meeting of the Clarke County Farmers' Club and the Clarke County Cotton Growers' Association was held at the new university farm for the purpose of transacting business and also for the purpose of discussing the exhibit. There were fully one hundred present, and after the meeting an elegant barbecue was served by Professor J. M. Johnson, of the University of Georgia.

The following officers of the farmers' club were elected for the ensuing year: President, Claud Tuck; vice president, W. T. Lester; secretary, C. B. Griffith.

The feature of the occasion was an address by Chancellor David C. Barrow, of the University of Georgia, who spoke of the necessity for educating the children of the state in agriculture as well as other lines of study.

Professor J. S. Stewart, state agent of the University of Georgia, also made an address. He spoke of the corn and cotton contests that had been inaugurated by the university among the boys of the state some months since. He said there were now more than one thousand boys in Georgia cultivating each one-sixteenth of an acre in these crops, and that the prize contests in the several counties were most spirited and interesting.

MAN KILLED IN AUTO SMASH.

Passenger Loses Life When Auto Turns Turtle.

Houston, Tex., August 12.—An automobile turned over today on a country road near Houston, George Neikeljoha, a passenger, being instantly killed. J. Camp Dean and a Mr. Drake were hurt but will recover.

COTTON HELPED BY BURNING SUN

Hot and Dry Weather Results in Some Improvement.

Cotton, However, Cannot Altogether Recover From the Damage Sustained by Rain During Early Growth—Crop Is Two Weeks Late.

Weather conditions during the past week—fair weather having prevailed over the greater section of the state—have to some extent improved the condition of the cotton crop, and under continued favorable weather, the outlook will be much better.

The crop suffered too much from heavy and continued rains during its early growth, however, and the plant is not as hardy as is ordinarily the case, nor will it fruit as well. The crop is estimated to be from two to three weeks late.

While cotton suffered from the rains, corn and other farm products flourished under those conditions, and a bountiful harvest will result.

Conditions Good in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., August 12.—Weather conditions in South Carolina for the past week have been ideal for cotton. There has been plenty of sunshine and warm nights and consequently the crop has been greatly improved. A week of clear weather has dried out the fields and enabled farmers to do some work in the way of clearing out grass, although in extremely low places the crop is still in grass. A week or two more of dry weather, however, will materially aid farmers in the lowlands in ridding their cotton of grass.

The incessant rains of July wrought permanent injury to the crops in the lower portion of the state. Last month witnessed the heaviest rainfalls since the records have been kept. There was a precipitation of 8.88 inches for the state generally, and as high as 16 inches at one point. This is the wettest July on record, not only in point of state average, but in maximum amount at any one point. The lowest rainfall for the month was at Blair's, Fairfield county, which had only 4.22 inches.

Deterioration in Gulf States.

New Orleans, August 12.—Reports from Picayune correspondents in Louisiana and Mississippi on weather and cotton crop conditions for the week ending Saturday, August 11, indicate a slight deterioration in a greater part of the territory, some sections reporting that the crop has been set back from 5 to 6 per cent. This is the result of excesive warm weather of the past week, insufficient moisture having the effect of sunblight and retarded growth. Shedding has also resulted from the torrid temperature.

Some fields have the appearance of being sprinkled with oil, the plant being dead and lifeless. It appears necessary to have bountiful rains within the next week. A reverse condition would probably mean a repetition of August in 1902, when the stalk was burned up and ceased to grow until the rains of the middle of September caused a second growth. In the case of a second growth experience has shown that an abnormally late frost is essential to proper maturity. The first bale of the new crop was marketed August 7, at Columbia, Miss., two weeks earlier than last season. On August 9, Summit, Miss., and Arcola, La., reported new bales; August 10, Livingston Parish, La., Franklinton, La., and Osyka, Miss., and on August 11, at Clinton, La. and Tylertown Miss. Each of these eight bales classed above middling. Picking will become general in two weeks.

Condition in Memphis District.

Memphis, Tenn., August 12.—The Commercial Appeal's weekly summary of cotton crop conditions in the central belts follows:

"A summary of the reports received this week indicate great progress in the growth and maturity of the cotton crop, with just such weather in the greater part of the territory covered that would conduce to the production of a bumper crop. It appears, however, that conditions in a great section of the cotton region are just now hanging in the balance on account of the excessive rainfall of the past week, which has caused heavy damage in some sections and has continued in others until the plant has attained a heavy growth, while still in other sections, the fields are full of weeds and grass. Some reports state that with a cessation of rain immediately the biggest crop of cotton in history will be raised in the sections reporting, but a continuance of the rains will be disastrous. Floods are reported from Indian Territory and north Texas, which have in some instances swept away entire crops, while from south Texas comes the report that boll weevils are spreading and causing much damage.

"The best reports continue to come in from Tennessee, and the counties reporting have every promise of exceptional crops, and conditions are very favorable for the future development of the plant.

"In Mississippi the best reports come from the central portion, while rain appears to be too abundant in the northeastern and southern sections of the state. Generally, the reports from this state indicate an exceptionally good condition and a large crop. A fine crop is indicated in Alabama, as the rains have not yet been excessive, and the bolls are maturing well."

CIVIL SERVICE SPLITS BOARD

Division May Prevent Police Election for Atlanta.

Police Board Meets Tomorrow Night, and It Will Be Called Upon to Elect More Supts.—Officer George Jones to Be Tried.

The police board meets tomorrow night, and the most important matter to be considered will be the election of more supernumeraries. At least sixteen more men are needed to give the city the police protection warranted by the appropriation. That will give each member of the board a chance to name two new policemen, and it is generally done in that way.

But will any election take place? That is the question which the board will have to answer before a nomination is made.

Four members of the board contend that all new policemen must be elected under civil service rules, while the other four members say that no such thing as civil service exists in the department.

The four commissioners who have lined themselves up on the civil service side of the question are:

Commissioners Venable, Nunnally, Oldknow and the mayor.

The four who say there is no civil service are:

Commissioners English, Terry, Brandon and Woodside.

If the line-up is not broken, it is hard to see how there can be any election, for the civil service rules lay down a certain procedure which the anti-civil service commissioners will not recognize.

In the meantime, if the deadlock is not broken, what will the city do for police protection? The chief states that new supes are needed. The watches are going out short day and night, with all the present supes working all the time.

Policeman George Jones will be arraigned for trial on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer in not properly looking after property left in his care. This will be the only trial.

The session of the board promises to be of unusual interest.

SUICIDE SAYS THE JURY.

Funeral of H A. Fletcher Will Take Place at 10 O'Clock This Morning.

Funeral services of H. A. Fletcher will be conducted today at 10 o'clock at the private chapel of Harry G. Poole & Co. The interment will be in Westview cemetery.

The coroner's jury met yesterday and decided that the young man committed suicide by taking an overdose of morphine.

W. B. Glosup desires that the report giving an account of the death of H. A. Fletcher, at 59½ South Forsyth street, Saturday, be corrected to the extent of stating that he, Mr. Glosup, has not been the proprietor of the lodging house in question since last May, when he sold it out to Mrs. L. A. Rogers, who now conducts the place.

Suit Cases
$1.00
to
$28.00
H. W. Rountree & Bro.
Trunk & Bag Co.,
W. Z. TURNER, Mgr.,
77 Whitehall St.

A. K. HAWKES CO. OPTICIANS

Eye Strain

Causes headaches, inflamed eyes and many reflex nervous troubles.

Glasses Correctly Fitted

mean relief from headaches, clearer eyes, better vision, improved health.

Have You Ever Tried Glasses?

We accomplish wonderfully satisfactory results in our modern, scientific methods of fitting glasses.

We can demonstrate our ability in your case.

A. K. HAWKES CO.

14 Whitehall St. Bell Phone 1990

STORM WRECKS MILITARY CAMP

Tents of the Texas Soldiers Are Blown Down.

Troops Worked Sunday Clearing the Wreckage—Captain Walker Ellis Was Rendered Unconscious by an Electric Bolt.

Austin, Tex., August 12.—A terrific rain storm visited this section last night and this morning, practically wrecking the federal military camp at Camp Mabry. A very high wind attended the rain storm and this blew down a good many of the tents that were not properly roped. The wreckage has all been cleared away today, however, and the soldiers are in splendid shape once more.

During the storm of last night, Captain Walker Ellis, of the Fourth Texas infantry, was badly stunned by lightning, while crossing the review grounds in the height of the storm, as was a negro man who was driving his hack. Both were unconscious for an hour.

First Lieutenant Leslie A. I. Chapman, First United States cavalry, chief engineer and chief of the bureau of information, received orders and advices from Washington last this afternoon apprising him of the fact that he was detailed by the war department as professor of military science and tactics, at the Norwich university at Northfield, Vt. He left at once for his new field of duty.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Famous Park Hotel, open all the year. American and European plans—Summer rates. Write for booklet, J. R. Hayes.

THEATERS.

At the Casino.

Ponce de Leon's Casino will be still a popular place this week, for another exceptionally strong bill of vaudeville is ready for the entertainment of the theater-goers, and those who want a little bit of refreshment during the nights that follow a wearing day in shop or office.

And vaudeville after all is certainly the most acceptable summer entertainment. There is no plot to follow, no story to keep connected, and no heavy, long-drawn-out speech making by some eloquent performer. In vaudeville there is light comedy, clever novelty and something that changes a thought or mind impression almost every second. The bill for this week is calculated to create just what is wanted in the way of "time killing."

The principal features for the week will be comedy. There has been so much of the sensational, and so much of the queer novelty, that a change to comedy will be pleasing, and really acceptable.

The strongest comedy contribution will be the sketch to be offered by the Elenora Sisters. This duo of comediennes appeared at the Bijou during the regular season at the head of one of the most successful musical comedy shows, and they scored a strong personal hit. They will present their most successful comedy playlet here.

Morris & Morris, English eccentriques, will make their third American appearance, for they have been on this side for less than six weeks. They were brought to America from the Palace theater in London, and will appear exclusively in the high-class vaudeville houses during the season about to commence.

Mlle. Latina, a beautiful woman, will present physical culture exercises; Cartmell and Reed will offer comedy, Jacob's dogs will perform acrobatic stunts, and there will be other features.

Bright Boy.

"The word is 'revive,'" said the teacher, "and it means to 'come to.' Now, Willie, can you make a sentence using that word?"

"Yes'm," replied Willie. "If one peach costs 5 cents, what'll two peaches revive?"



By GORDON HURTEL.

As I entered Jewhuit's shop on Decatur street last week two men had just preceded me to get their laundry, and they had been talking politics. One fan had bet the other fifty cents that he could name the next county treasurer.

"Talkee heap politickles," exclaimed my Chinese philosopher, as he lit one of his disinfectant tapers, imported directly from China, he assures me, and guaranteed to neutralize even the odors of Decatur street. "Chineeman no talkee politickles. No can votee. Hear heap funny talk all samee."

Jewhuit tossed a lot of shirts into a tub, sprinkled them with lye, and sat down to mop his perspiring brow.

"Say blettee all time. See? Makee big talkee with blettee. Blufee all samee. One say lissee man winee; nother say nother man winnee. Talk like devil. Gettee mad. Then blettee. My Glod."

I asked him if he knew anything about national and state politics, and he winked one eye, and asked me if I wanted to get him into an argument to get a bet out of him. He said he knew there was a lot of fuss about the governor's race, and then he added:

"No gettee 'lection lout politickics and nigglee. Make blig talk 'bout nigglee. Chineeman know nigglee no can votee, same Chineeman. Say nothing. Have heap ful all samee. Niglee no can vottee, 'clause white man gettee 'gether, name clan'date all selfee. Nigglee klin votee blimeby. No countee."

When He'd Like to Vote.

I asked Jewhuit if he wanted to vote, and his reply was, as he marked a lot of new collars:

"Likee votee velly much when heap money clum. Eef Chineeman votee, white man clum blimeby, say takee money, votee my man. See? My Glod."

He lit another taper, as a crowd of negroes had come in and left a bundle, and then to me and asked:

"You demlerclat?"

I told him I was.

His eyes twinkled as he asked:

"You likee and votee for Blyan?"

"Yes," I replied, "I voted for Bryan."

He sighed and said:

"Heap demlerclats likee glold, and no votee for Blyan. Velly blad demlerclats."

Then he sat down and gave me a story about his mother country. He said there were no politics over there, and the country ran right along without anybody voting for anything. He had made up his mind when he came to this country twenty-five years ago to post himself, and he had tried to keep up with the politics of the United States and of Georgia.

Had Gregg's Cartoons.

He reached down into an old trunk which he kept under the counter and I thought he was after soap and starch. He drew out a bundle of papers and when he unwrapped them I saw he had preserved a lot of Louis Gregg's cartoons of Hoke Smith and Tom Watson, drawn since the gubernatorial campaign opened up. He laid the drawings down on his counter and then started off into a fit of hilarious laughter, such as only can be enjoyed by a happy Chinaman. Throwing one hand on my shoulder as if to steady himself he exclaimed:

"My Glod! My Glod! Politickics heap fun. Demlerclats no getee office, work likee devil. Glabbee all in sightee. Wantee office velly blad. Big makee scare blout nigglee. My Glod! Nigglee no klin, all samee Chineeman. Make blig scare blout nigglee, just gette office."

Jewhuit gathered up Gregg's cartoons as if they were worth their weight in gold and when he had carefully placed them back in the trunk he asked me if I was scared of the niggers voting. Then he turned to his lighted disinfectant tapers and said:

Hot Weather and Politics.

"Hot weather. Nigglee velly blad. Too hot politickics. White man gettee velly hot, talkee muchee politickics. Want fightee. Want bettee. Chinaman say: 'Heap hot, heap washee.' No care votee. Say all timee: 'Nigglee velly much foolee. Vote no countee. No use blig scare blout nigglee."

I asked Jewhuit what he thought the negroes cared the most about and his reply was:

"No care muchee blout politickics. Nigglee wantee sleep, eat, dlink licker, no workee, foolee police all timee."

Just then there was a loud cry on the street and a crowd rushed by closely followed by the police. Jewhuit, as I made for the door to see what was the matter, exclaimed:

"Nigglee lun flum p'licee like devil. No time foolee poltickics. My Glod."

UNION OF NEWS CARRIERS MAKES UNUSUAL DEMANDS

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.—Unusual demands were published today by the News Carriers' Union, which yesterday declared a strike against three afternoon papers. First the union asks that 2 p. m. shall hereafter be the hour of issuing afternoon papers, except on holidays, when their issue is to be at 3:30 in the morning. Second, the demands ask the right of dictating the number of pages each shall print, fixing this number at ten pages for two papers and at twelve for the third. For printing more than the prescribed number the papers are to be penalized 1-8c a page. The carriers' union was recently regularly organized under the central trades' council here.

COL. B. F. JENKINS IS DEAD.

Veteran of Many Battles Dies in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., August 12.—(Special.)—Colonel Benjamin F. Jenkins, 62 years old, is dead at his home here. Colonel Jenkins was a confederate veteran, having enlisted in the Third Virginia cavalry when 18 years old.

He served throughout the civil war, was wounded more than twenty times. It was largely through his efforts that the Chicago chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was organized.

"To Bash."

(From The London Chronicle.)

The expressive verb "to bash" has become the common property of the whole country, so that it is impossible to determine the local origin of the laborer at the Laindon Farm colony who, according to the evidence given at the Poulai inquiry, threatened to come and "bash" his wife if she did not send him four shillings. But where did the verb come from originally? According to Halliwell, from Bedfordshire. Yet elsewhere we find it asserted that the proverb—

A woman, a whelp and a walnut tree,
The more you bash 'em the better they be.

Summer Clothes—1-4 Off

They're America's best—made by Hart, Schaffner & Marx and Rogers, Peet & Co.—and staple blacks and blues are included as well as fancies.

Summer Shirts—1-4 Off

Manhattans, Monarchs, Cluetts, Stars, Columbias and Daniel shirts—a splendid stock to choose from.

Thin Underwear—1-4 Off

The greatest stock of underwear in town at 1-4 off regular prices. Better buy your next summer's supply now.

Neckwear and Hosiery

A line of 50c Washable Four-in-Hands at 3 for $1.00.
A line of 50c Fancy Embroidered Hosiery at 3 for $1.00.

Daniel Brothers Company

48-47 Peachtree---Opposite Walton Street

NEW TEACHERS IN ALABAMA

1,714 Teachers Are Added to Force of the State.

Montgomery, Ala., August 12—(Special.) With the certificates issued as a result of the July examinations, Alabama will have 9,035 teachers authorized to teach, by reason of holding license from the state department of education. The last report of the county superintendents show that there are employed in the schools of the state 6,500 teachers which would leave, with the present status, 2,535 teachers who are not at work, though they have a right to be so.

At the July examinations 2,538 applied for license to teach in 66 counties of the state, Mobile not taking the examinations. Of this number 1,714 passed, or 67 1-2 per cent, leaving 824 who did not win out. None of the certificates now in force can expire before the first of January.

In many of the counties only a part of the teachers who work in the schools take the state examination. This is so in Montgomery, Mobile, Birmingham, Calhoun, Etowah and a number of others, a large number of the teachers teaching in the city schools being examined in the cities.

The record of grading the teachers this year is much faster than ever before made. The counties are all out and the summer school will be finished by Tuesday. The latter was not graded until after the county examinations were finished. Usually the counties are not finished before September. It is a noticeable fact that the summer school applicants are all of high grade. There were 136 applicants, 118 passing.

THE PASSING THRONG.

One week ago today the body of Arthur Jackson, one of the best-known stonecutters and workers in the south, a man prominent in labor unions, was interred in Westview cemetery, the working craft of the city being in attendance in large numbers.

A package containing a couple of watches, some other personal effects and a sum of money today awaits the instructions and directions of Mr. Jackson's mother in far-off Scotland, whence he came to this country a quarter of a century ago, Andy McElroy, well known in the south, being custodian of that bundle.

Twenty years ago a quartette of Scotchmen, each a high-class graduate in stone work, reached Atlanta, brought here because their education in skilled granite labor was needed in the construction of the Equitable building, Atlanta's first skyscraper. James McWhorter, David Walker, Arthur Jackson and Andy McElroy formed that quartette. Young, full of life, strong and healthy was every member of that group. Their trade each had learned well and whether it was the finest grain of marble or the most delicate piece of granite stone to which they were assigned, the task was always satisfactorily and successfully done, as is shown by that completed structure—the Equitable. Before coming to Atlanta, McWhorter, McElroy, Jackson and Walker worked together in various sections of the country. After the Equitable had been completed they continued their association, and together at Tate, and upon the federal buildings at Memphis and at Chattanooga, they worked side by side, many working hours being made the pleasanter by recitals touching the old Scotland so dear to each.

Twelve years ago the quartette was broken by the death of Walker. Then Jackson went back to his native country to visit his aged mother, relatives and boyhood associates. But his adopted home had become endeared to him, and back to Atlanta he came in time to be with Mr. McWhorter during his last illness.

One week ago Friday night last Mr. Jackson attended a regular meeting of the Atlanta Stonecutters' Union and was nominated for president of that organization. He was one of the most industrious, active and enthusiastic members of that association out that night, and the genuine unanimity with which Mr. Jackson's nomination to the presidency was made showed conclusively the esteem in which he was held by his fellow stonecutters. During early morning, within a few honurs after he had left the stonecutters' hall, Mr. Jackson was seized with a hemorrhage, and within two hours was dead. So quickly did death follow the hemorrhage that Mr. McElroy and other friends who were summoned immediately after illness manifested that they were unable to reach him.

Sunday afternoon the body was laid to rest in Westview, the Atlanta Stonecutters' Union and the Gate City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Atlanta, being in attendance.

Markers by the Atlanta Stonecutters' Union now indicate David Walker's resting place and will within a short time show where James McWhorter and Arthur Jackson are sleeping that long last sleep.

Andy McElroy, now in charge of the stone cutting at the federal prison, is the last one of the quartette.

Young, strong, healthy and energetic, he appears, and while his heart has ben saddened by the departure of his old and long-time associates, he gives every evidence of a long and, as it has been in the past, a useful life in this the home of his selection.

DR. COOPER IS VERY ILL.

Attending Physicians Felt Encouraged Over His Condition Last Night.

Dr. Hunter P. Cooper, the well known Atlanta physician, is still dangerously ill at his residence, 598 Peachtree street, but his attending physicians feel encouraged over his condition last night.

Dr. Cooper is a very sick man with blood poison and fever complications, and even with remarkable improvement will be compelled to remain in his bed for some time. The physicians attending Dr. Cooper are his warmest friends, and are doing everything in their power to better his condition.

A Deep Dig.

"Some one told me today," said Miss Vane, "that I was the handsomest girl in our street."

"Oh, that's not incurable," said Miss Knox.

"Eh? What do you mean?"

"Your habit of talking to yourself."

VALUABLE REPORT BY ENTOMOLOGIST

Smith's Report Before Georgia Horticultural Society.

Results of Many Experiments of Great Interest to Fruit Growers Are Given Before Meeting of Prominent Men at Macon.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon, Ga., August 11.—(Special.)—The annual report of State Entomologist R. I. Smith to the Georgia Horticultural Society here in the meeting of last Tuesday and Wednesday gives an interesting account of the experiments made by the state board of entomology in treating the woolly aphis, the codling moth, peach leaf curl, San Jose scale, brown rot and other various difficulties which are met in the production of fruit in this state. In part the report was as follows:

Woolly Aphis Experiments.

Ever since commencing work in Georgia I have been impressed with the great amount of damage to the apple industry by the woolly aphis, working on the roots, especially of nursery stock and young apple trees.

As this work was reported fully last year I will not take time to outline the experiment. Those who are interested can refer to last year's proceedings. I will, however, give the different methods of treatment, which were as follows: Tobaco dust alone, tobacco dust and kainit mixed in equal parts, tobacco stems, tobacco decoction, common salt, kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, and carbon bisulphide. All these insecticides were applied to the roots of infested trees by removing a layer of soil so as to expose the infested roots, applying the tobacco, kerosene emulsion, or whatever was used, to the exposed surface, and then replacing the soil.

The work this year at Baldwin and Cornelia turned out in all important respects, exactly like the work in 1905, which was conducted at Morrow, Ga. Kerosene emulsion proved to be a perfect remedy, and at any strength between 10 per cent and 30 per cent it did not show any indication of having injured the trees. The 15 per cent emulsion was practically as effective as the 30 per cent. The smell of kerosene was evident around the treated trees for fully three months and in some instances for a longer time. The woolly aphis were all killed by kerosene emulsion wherever the mixture touched the infested roots. In our experience we find that the aphis do not usualy live in injurious numbers on the roots at a distance of more than 3 or 4 feet from the trunk of the trees, and an area of that width can be readily treated, if necessary.

Tobacco decoction, made by boiling tobacco stems in water, applied in the same manner as the kerosene emulsion, did not give results, somewhat to our surprise. One would naturally think that a strong tobacco water would kill aphis in the soil, but we were unable to obtain that result. Common salt seemed to lessen the number of aphis better than the tobacco dust, but kainit or tobacco and kainit did not kill an appreciable number of the insects.

Codling Moth Experiments.

This injurious apple pest, the codling moth, has been the subject of discussion and experiments for nearly a century, but up until this season we do not know of any extensive experiments, looking to its control, having been undertaken in Georgia. Like the apple woolly aphis our knowledge has been based largely on work done in other states. In Maryland in 1902, I had an opportunity of commencing some spraying experiments, but those experiments were not followed up long enough to give satisfactory information. In Georgia we have made numbers of observations which have shown that the insect is causing a yearly loss to our apple growers, greater probably, than anyone realizes. Knowing this we determined this year to commence some experimental work with arsenical poisons and other means of control, and also to discover the exact life history of the insect. Our experiments have shown that we must not depend too much on what writers in other states claim about this insect, and also that we would not be justified in depending too fully on only one year's work. If our board continues to receive the present appropriation, we will arrange to continue the experiments in 1907, and possibly in 1908. The results which we will obtain this fall when the apples ripen, will give us a definite basis for recommendations to apple growers next year, but final conclusions will not be advanced until the experiment has been followed two or three seasons.

Peach Leaf Curl.

A number of spraying experiments with Bordeaux mixture, lime-sulphur-salt wash, and lime-sulphur wash, were made this last spring at Adairsville. Unfortunately, the orchard where these sprayings were made did not develop much leaf curl, though many other orchards in north and middle Georgia suffered severely from this disease. Before planning the work we knew what Bordeaux mixture, properly applied, would control leaf curl, but we wished to determine its comparative value with the sulphur washes.

After failing to obtain results from the experimental orchard, we wrote to several orchardists who sprayed with lime-sulphur-salt wash and lime-sulphur wash. All the replies, without exception, were to the effect that leaf curl was successfully prevented by either of the sulphur washes. In the past fruit growers have not known definitely that a simple mixture of lime and sulphur, as used to control the San Jose scale, would also effectually prevent development of leaf curl. Now we are certain about this point; and this knowledge is of no minor importance. Peachgrowers whose orchards are infested with San Jost scale may now control both scale and leaf curl by spraying once in January or February with lime-suphur wash as recommended in bulletin No. 17 of the state board of entomology.

San Jose Scale.

Experiments with various washes, and particularly with the soluble oils, sold under the names Kil-o-scale- Scalecide and Target Brand Emulsion, were made in the fall and winter of 1905-06. The lime-sulphur washes gave uniformly satisfactory results. The soluble oils were very variable, so much so that we are not inclined to either recommend or condemn their use. Certain large orchards sprayed with the soluble oils, examined by the writer in April and May of this year, showed rather poor results. Mr. Lewis, Mr. Chase and myself have all had an opportunity of visiting several orchards where Scalecide was used and the results do not compare favorably with lime-sulphur washes. The same is true of Target Brand Emulsion.

The assertion is often made, and justly so, that the oil solutions are so much easier to apply than the lime-sulphur washes. This is very true. But until we are assured the results from their use will be equal we are not willing to give an indorsement of soluble oils. One prime reason for going slow about recommending soluble oils is that the trees do not receive any benefit aside from the destruction of scale; while the lime-sulphur wash, as mentioned above, will prevent leaf curl and act as a fungicide in other respects.

Brown Rot Experiments.

The brown rot of peaches has been the source of considerable loss this year, and in past years, to the Georgia peach growers. Bordeaux mixture as a remedy was first tested in 1902 in Georgia by Professor W. M. Scott. The results obtained from that work was not entirely satisfactory, as the mixture defoliated the trees so badly that it seemed unsafe to recommend general spraying. He did, however, discover that brown rot might be prevented to a certain extent. On account of insufficient assistance the experiment was not continued in 1903. In 1904 the work was again taken up and the result reported by Mr. Wilmon Newell, former state entomologist, in the proceedings of this society for that year. Those who received the report will recall that peaches did not rot that year in the main part of the orchard where we made the experiment. Alexander peaches dusted with dry Bordeaux were prevented from rotting to quite a marked degree, the saving amounting to nearly fifty crates per thousand trees.

This season we determined to make another careful experiment. Arrangement was made with the manager and president of the Elberta Fruit Farm, fourteen miles south of Macon, where we were to spray about 800 trees in any manner necessary to obtain accurate results. Mr. Jewett, of this city, manager of the orchard, offered to furnish the material and labor necessary to carry out the experiment. The arrangement for this work was not made in time to spray when the peaches were first formed, as we would like to have done, so the first application of Bordeaux was made on May 3. At that date the peaches were about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. For this experimental work we adopted the Bordeaux formula (3-9-50), that is, three pounds of blue stone to nine pounds of stone lime in fifty gallons of water. Results were very poor.

DR STRICKLER ON "PREACHING"

He Spoke at the Central Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

To a very large summer congregation, Dr. G. B. Strickler continued his series of sermons on notable topics at the Central Presbyterian church yesterday. His theme was "True Teaching," and he took issue strongly with the modern sensational preachers.

In part he said:

"The church at Corinth was founded by Paul himself. His plan was to establish churches at the great centers of mart and population, for the greater facilities of spreading the gospel, and extending its influence. He attempted to found a church at Athens, but failed, and from that point went to Corinth, where he succeeded. Still though he had founded this church he had opponents in it, who objected both to the manner and matter of his preaching. As to the manner, they wanted strong rhetoric. He knew this, but he preached the plain gospel. Today there are people who want the same thing—showy rhetoric, reform discussions in the pulpit—in preference to the preaching of the greater doctrines that concern the soul.

"Why did he not adopt the style which would attract and entertain his hearers? We hear many reasons given for the absence of people from the church in the present day; the chief reason is that they do not get what they like. As in Paul's time so it is now. Why not take advantage of this desire for intellectual entertainment?

"Indeed some do; by the discussion of unusual topics, or ordinary topics in an unusual way, and by musical and other attractions. We are not criticizing motives. But why did Paul not do it Now, Paul was recognized and approved of God, and it would not do to charge it as a mistake of Paul, for this would practically be charging God with blunder. Paul did not thus preach because of the nature of the gospel. It is a message from God, and for men to claim that they must be intellectually entertained, in order to receive that message, is an affront to the Almighty; and Paul would not so preach as to place his people in that attitude.

"Again it was an intolerable demand. The gospel dealt with the highest interests present and eternal of men. Therefore, to set the gospel aside for some intellectual entertainment, or some discussion of reform; to depite our sins, death, and the judgment in an entertaining way, would be intolerable, shameful.

"Paul adopted the style best adapted to the needs of his hearers and to secure their salvation.

"The Corinthians had heard discussions about the existence of God, the immortality of the soul, future existence; they had had the teachings of philosophers, Plato, Socrates and others, but with what result? What had they learned from reason? They had not obtained knowledge of God's existence, or his holiness, and had received no salutary influence—their cities and the people had become more and more corrupt.

"Because of these facts Paul refused similar discussions, and would only preach to them from revelation. He did not spurn the graces of oratory, but he would only preach the gospel which made new creatures, and instead of discussions of reform and philosophy, preached that which was of greater power; not simply reforming, but transforming men. Paul was not afraid to preach, as charged against ministers today, for fear of offending influential persons in their flock, but he never in a single instance departed from his course of preaching only the gospel of Christ, refusing to 'know anything but Christ and him crucified.' This was of transcendent importance, more effectually securing all the higher benefits desired by men.

"In conclusion let me say if there is any one here who desires the benefits of this gospel, he has only to accept its offer, which is free. The moment that he does sincerely and truly accept this gospel, its benefits are his, and the work of sanctification is begun in him."

By neglecting your KIDNEYS you invite such diseases as rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, etc., etc.

Drink BOWDEN LITHIA Water and you need never fear any of the above diseases.

Ask your Physician.

RAILWAY NOTES

Citizens of the local cinder colony are making arrangements to receive a large number of the passenger officials of southern roads this week. Many matters are expected to come up for discussion, including the matter of winter tourist rates. This matter of winter tourist rates always means much to the best interests of the south and the southern railroads.

According to the passenger officials, who have made a study of this matter, all of the indications point to a record breaking winter for the south this year. It will be remembered that last year the weather in the north was unusually mild. This had a great influence on the southern travel and the season ended with lighter traffic than had been expected.

But it is seldom that there are two mild winters in succession in the north and it is generally true that a mild winter is followed by an unusually severe one. Another reason why an unusually heavy trafic is expected this winter is because of the general prosperity which is to be found in all sections. This is particularly true of the south and it is certain that many of the southern resorts will be visited by southerners as well as northerners hurrying away to escape the rigors and cold of the severe winters of the New England and western states.

Then, too, the southern resorts and hotels have spent thousands and thousands of dollars in improvements and enlargement and the installing of golf courses and other attractions. These invariably have a tendency to increase the number of southern visitors.

Passenger officials are also authority for the statement that Atlanta will come in for an exceptionally large visiting list this winter. Each year finds the number of southern travelers, who improve their opportunity of stopping over, in Atlanta increasing. While many prefer staying here for the entire season, there are others who prefer spending a week or a month in Atlanta going to and coming from far southern resorts. Their reasons for doing this are that the jump from the heat of southern Florida to the severe cold of winter in the north is too great a change and is often attended with results not of the best.

On the other hand, Atlanta offers just the invigorating and bracing air which is most needed by those who travel south in search of their health, while there are many others who prefer spending considerable time in the ideal climate offered by this city to hurrying to points where the climate is too hot to make golfing and other athletic exercises comfortable.

Each year also finds many of the capitalists of the many sections of the country building winter homes in the south. The building of these palatical homes leads to house parties and the entertaining of the country's wealthise citizens on an elaborate scale. Which in return means the bringing of more capitalists of the south, and these while they come for pleasure are always finding out the wonderful opportunities offered for investment and taking advantage of these offers.

Railroad officials in a position to know state that the amount of money that has been invested by these "millionaire immigrants," who come south for the winter, can not be estimated, but are almost beyond the limits of imagination. That personal observation of these opportunities lead to far greater investments than the most attractively presented advertising and reading matter regarding the resources of the south, can not be questioned.

Guy Smith, for a long time a popular and well known citizen of the Atlanta railroad world, but now engaged in railroad work in Philadelphia, is visiting in Atlanta and meeting many of his old friends.

All of the railroad passenger officials are interesting themselves in the great Georgia home-coming, which is to be held in Atlanta next October. The lowest rates from all sections of the country have been arranged, and big crowds are expected. Word has been received that the famous Southern Society of New York, and the Southern Club of Philadelphia, will send a large number of delegates. Every day finds many inquiries coming in to Secretary Frank Weldon, and the traveling passenger agents of southern roads and other officials are already getting busy entering business for this big movement.

A new thoroughfare from the yards of the Georgia railroad to Butler street is expected to be completed early this week. This new improvement will mean much in the way of better facilities for the shippers of Atlanta.

Assistant General Passenger Agent George B. Allen is in Louisville attending to some matters which had to be postponed for a short time owing to the suddeness of his promotion and transfer to the Atlanta office and territory. Mr. Allen is now with J. C. Beam, Jr., for so many years the district passenger agent of the Southern railroad, and who was recently promoted to fill the vacancy made on account of the promotion of Mr. Allen.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM CATARRH.

Send for a Trial Sample of This Great Remedy, and Convince Yourself of Its Merit.

When we say that Eclipse Catarrh Cure gives instant relief from that disagreeable, offensive disease from which so many suffer, we are ready to prove this assertion to your entire satisfaction. No matter how long you have been afflicted, no matter how badly stopped up your head may be, the sample which we will send you will give immediate relief, clear up the clogged air passages, throw off the offensive accumulations, and soothe and heal the delicate, irritated membrane.

Eclipse Catarrh Cure is a vegetable preparation of wonderful curative powers. It promptly reaches the remotest air passages, where the disease is located, and effects a permanent cure in even the worst cases.

Mrs. M. C. Black, Anderson, S. C., Writes:

"I write to tell you that I am a thousand times obliged to you for the trial package of Eclipse Catarrh Cure which you sent me a short time ago. The remedy has done me more good than any other medicine I ever used and I am going to recommend it to all my friends who suffer with catarrh. It is worth its weight in gold to any one who suffers with this disease.

"I feel that I can never say enough in praise of your remedy and will always be your friend for the good it has done me."

Send for Week's Treatment.

We are anxious for every sufferer to try this great remedy and will send for twenty-five cents in stamps a liberal trial treatment and a pipe to all who will send us their name and address. We have hundreds of letters from grateful patients whom we have cured and will send you also our booklet containing these testimonials and full information about the disease. Do not delay but write today. Address Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

$2,500 Worth of Men's Fine Hats at Absolutely Half Price.

Phillips & Denny Co.
103 Peachtree St.

We are positively closing out our Hat and Furnishing Goods Departments. Hundreds of dollars' worth of Summer and Fall Goods for Men at half the usual price.

Only a few more days to run--- come while you have a chance.

Summer Underwear	Fall Hats
Summer Shirts	Fall Gloves
Summer Ties	Fall Pajamas
Summer Sox	Night Shirts

Elegant selections at such sacrifice as can never again be equalled.

Phillips & Denny Co.
103 Peachtree St.

LID ON TIGHT IN SAVANNAH

Fruit and Soda Water Stands Closed as Well as Saloons.

Savannah Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The lid was put on with a vengeance in Savannah today. Not only the saloons, but most of the fruit stands and some soda water fountains being shut for fear of the law. There was only one place in the entire town where booze was being sold as usual, according to the rounders.

It was by far the lightest Sunday Savannah has known in years and years, not in its entire history. Five cases ...e docketed against fruit stands, soda ...nts and confectionary stores for doing ...iness.

...avel to the resorts, where the lid was ... in evidence, was extra heavy and a ... business was done at these places. ...n probably the most wide-open city ...his section, Savannah has within a ... weeks been transformed into one of ...most tightly closed.

...eral ministers tonight preached on ...m. Dr. John D. Jordan, at the ...t Baptist church, said that spasmodic ...rical reform was not to be desired, ...rather permanent reform, which he ...ated would not result from the ...ent effort.

...om Nothing to Fifty Millions.

...bert M. Casson in "The Romance of ...el and Iron," in August Munsey's.)

...nry Phipps' climb from nothing to ...000,000 is well illustrated in a story ... by Frick. There was an old New ...nd yankee who lived in the village ...West Overton and who owned the ...st chicken farm in the county. One ... Frick asked him how he came to ...h out in the chicken business.

...ell," said the old man, "it happened ... way. When I was a young fellow ...s out of work for a while. So I ... over to a neighbor's and borrowed ...n and a dozen fresh eggs. I set the ...on the eggs and every one of them ...ed. Then I waited till the hen had ...a dozen eggs. By this plan I was ...to pay back what I had borrowed ...have a dozen little chickens left for ...lf. I didn't invest a cent. All that ...neighbor lost was the temporary use ...hatful of eggs that he never missed; this big chicken farm is the result."

...pps, unlike Carnegie, had entered the business without the investment of a ...r of his own money. The $800 ...h admitted him as a partner into ...Kloman firm had been borrowed from ...mas N. Miller. When he was a youth ...7, Harry Phipps had spent 25 cents ...dvertising for a better job. An an... came from a firm of iron dealers, ...decided his career. But even this ...ents had been borrowed from his ...er, so that it may literally be said ...he entered the path to $50,000,000, ... the payment of a penny as an ...ce fee.

...sically, Henry Phipps is even small...n Andrew Carnegie. He has almost ...ny millions as inches. Apparently, ...e had a preference for small men. ...er Phipps is soft-voiced, nervous ... alert as a chamois, and acquisi... Broken down by overwork, he had forced into uncongenial idleness in ...but never allowed his grasp on the ...y to relax. In 1901 he was found ...11 per cent of the stock of the ...company—nearly one-fifth as ...s Carnegie, and nearly twice as ...as Frick.

BOYKIN'S BILL GIVEN PRAISE

Dr. Holderby Says Church Has No Part in Politics.

"Before announcing my text, I feel constrained to congratulate the state of Georgia upon the passage of the anti-bucket shop bill by the state senate," said Dr. Holderby yesterday morning.

"By the passage of this bill the infamous bucket shop has been put out of business.

"Every decent man and woman in Georgia should rejoice over the event and the state legislature should be commended for its courage in standing up for righteousness and truth and for the boys of Georgia. This splendid and almost unanimous vote of the legislature against the damnable evil of gambling convinces me that there is still some good in the world.

"True it is there is much evil yet, but I must stand by my convictions and insist that the world is growing better and not worse. The moral atmosphere is being gradually purified and the world is on the up grade. Public sentiment is being aroused as never before, upon the great moral issues of the day and the public conscience is being quickened.

"Never before in the world's history has there been such a universal demand for reformation in social and civic matters, while in the business and commercial world there has been a general upheaval of sentiment in favor of righteousness and honesty in all business methods. There is a demand for reform even in the political world. People are getting tired of corruption in politics and the time is coming, and coming soon, when none but good men will be chosen for office.

"But the church should take no hand in politics. The great business of the church is to build up the kingdom of her Lord. The church is a spiritual and not a political body. Every Christian man should vote for the best interests of God's kingdom and not for the interests of any political party. As a minister of Jesus Christ and as a citizen of Georgia, I shall vote in the approaching election for governor for the candidate that I think is the best man.

"I am not in politics and never have been, neither will I electioneer for any man.

"I have nothing to say for or against any man running for the office of governor.

"This is not my business. They are all good and honest men as far as I know. I do not believe all that I read in the newspapers. God is behind all this thing and He will manage his own business and bring to pass His own great purposes. Let us trust in God and do our duty as Christian men and women."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



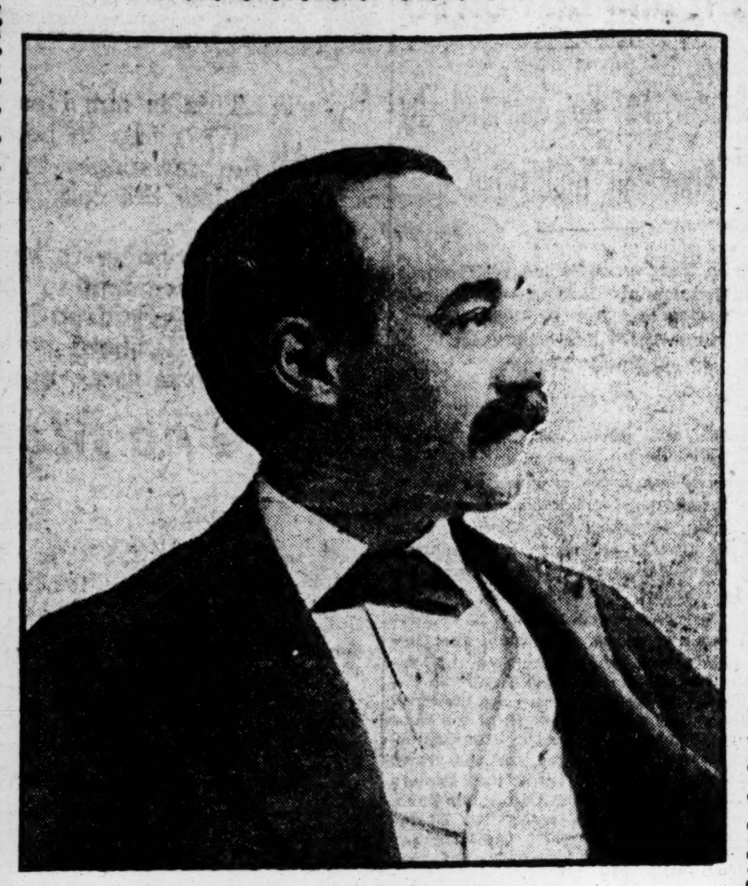
Jell-O Ice Cream Powder

Makes nicest Ice Cream in 10 minutes and costs about one cent a plate.

Four kinds: Vanilla, Chocolate Strawberry and Unflavored.

...ckages, 25 cents at all grocers.
...grocer hasn't it, send his name and ...d two packages and our illustrated ...pe book will be mailed you.
...ese Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

DEATH FOR ANARCHISTS DEMAND OF BONAPARTE



SECRETARY OF NAVY BONAPARTE.

Secretary of Navy Says Extreme Penalty Should Be Inflicted--He Discusses "Anarchism and Its Remedy" on the Lecture Platform.

Cumberland, Md., August 12.—Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte spoke before the Chatauqua Society here tonight on "Anarchism and Its Remedy."

Mr. Bonaparte spoke in part as follows:

"In September, 1901, when the American people heard that their president was an assassin's victim, there mingled with the universal amazement, grief and indignation, a feeling of peculiar horror, aroused by the apparent absence of any provocation or even intelligible motive for the crime. Lincoln was slain, when a whole people, exasperated by four bloody years of civil war, were desperare in the certainty of hopeless and overwhelming defeat inflicted, most of all, by him; that a wicked and reckless man should have conceived and carried out, at such a moment, a scheme for his murder, however deplorable, was not, after all, surprising. The wretch who murdered Garfield, combined such intellectual frailty with such moral depravity as to seem rather a hideous lusus naturae than a fair type of any class of men. But Czolgosz was recognized to be probably no worse than some thousands of men and women in our midst, and many more scattered through the civilized world, men and women, who accept the name and share the opinions he avowed. So far as could be seen, his reasons for killing President McKinley would lead any one of them to kill President Roosevelt, should opportunity offer; and with the practical application of their theories their existence became a source of real peril, not only to presidents, but to all public officers and to all eminent men, and to the alarm they caused there was added a hearty and particularly universal detestation for their doctrines, their language and their lives.

Anarchists Public Enemies.

"The anarchists were, in short, instinctively recognized as dangerous, odious and disgusting public enemies, and for some months, perhaps a year afterwards, we were favored with many and varied suggestions as to how we might be rid of them.

"'In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom.' Largely because of their multitude, which preuents the acceptance of much of their counsel. Most of the plans put forward to rid the world in general and the United States in particularly of anarchists and anarchism were soon shown by the discussion they provoked to be either wholly or in greater part useless, mischievous or impracticable, and at one time there seemed to be some danger lest perceiving the undoubted difficulties of the problem and questioning with much reason, the possibility of its prompt and complete solution, public opinion might tolerate indefinite postponement of the whole matter, and we might drift along as we had drifted in the past, until another great crime should call forth another outburst of popular wrath and dismay. While this did not happen, yet the measures finally adopted were so plainly mere palliatives, that even now it may be well to consider brifly what merit, if any, can be found in some of the more radical remedies then proposed for this evil, and also what are its real nature and origin, and this seems to me the more appropriate, because, to my mind, no little ignorance of the facts and consequent confusion of thought were displayed in the discussion, and from time to time since havve appeared in its echoes.

How to Eradicate Anarchism.

"It was first of all suggested that anarchism be eradicated through 'a concert of the powers,' which should recognize the crimes it inspired as always covered by treaties of extradition. By all means then, let us give up any assassins, or would be assassins of foreign rulers who reach our shores. But we must not imagine that the extradition of anarchists will rid us of anarchism. A 'concert of the powers' will not suffice to destroy anarchism any more than the like 'concert' existing now, for many years, has sufficed to destroy them. The next proposal to be noted was that any dissemination of anarchistic literature and the publication of anarchistic doctrines, whether by speech of writing, be made and punished as a crime. This suggestion was of far less obvious merit.

"In some quarters the same plan of repressing unseemly language as a safeguard against violence of this character was advocated in a form yet more open to question. A few well known men and some newspapers advised that all harsh criticisms of any president be, if not forbidden by law, at least strongly discouraged by public opinion, on the ground that such censure, whether justified or not by the fact, might lead some crack-brained visionary or dangerous fanatic to imagine that the president's murder would advance the nation's welfare. This proposal hardly merits serious discussion. If our country is to continue free, we must and will continue to talk and write as freely as our fathers have always talked and written about public acts of our public servants. If this freedom of speech exposes them to violence, and if we cannot or will not protect them, then we do not deserve to live in a free country. Doubtless much that is said of them, from the president down is, always has been and always will be unjust, uncharitable and foolish, but the American people can judge soberly as to this.

Intemperate Criticism Not Effective.

"With us intemperate criticism is never effective; indeed, a little of it often spoils the effect of much sound and timely censure. Although nine-tenths of our blame may be fully merited, the public will not overlook that tenth part of prejudice or overstatement which disfigures it.

"In any event to discourage or even forbid a free expression of public opinion as to public men would certainly not destroy or even check anarchism.

"There was and is much more to be said in favor of those restrictions on immigration, which are intended to shut out foreign anarchists from our shores, and it was undoubtedly well to arm the federal executive with wider powers to deport or otherwise rid the country of disloyal or turbulent aliens, whether these call themselves 'anarchists,' or no. The fewer of such people we have in our midst the better, and although I do not believe it will ever prove practicable to slam the door in the face of anything like all of them, all that we can bar out will be so much gained. But, while we may thus reduce the number of our anarchists, it is sadly certain that we cannot thus get rid of anarchism; we have now a home-made brand of the article, and although the original 'plant' of this infant industry was undoubtedly imported, the domestic product is large enough to gravely trouble us.

Decay of Religion Causes Anarchism

"Anarchism is the product of two conditions, which prevail to a greater or less extent everywhere among the less enlightened classes of modern civilized society, namely, the decay of religious faith, and a measure of superficial and therefore unsound popular education.

"I am not here to discuss problems of theology or metaphysics; if for any one among those who hear me all beliefs in a God or a hereafter in a life for man beyond sense, and in ends for man wherein time and space and material things have no portion, are mere empty dreams, I have no quarrel with him for my present purpose. I pause only to say that if he be right and such beliefs belong to dreamland, then, for me, in the words of a well known writer, 'It is only for the sake of the dreams that visit it that the world of reality has any certain value.'

"It is sometimes said that anarchism and socialism, as systems, are mutpally antipodal and destructive; I should be very sorry to diminish whatever hostility the adherents of either 'system' may feel for the other, for the old adage as to the consequence of such strife to honest men embodies small measure of truth; but to my mind this view of their relations is altogether superficial. They are two divergent stems growing from the same root; that root is the doctrine that all men of right ought to be, and should therefore be made and kept precisely equal.

Socialism Enslaves.

"A socialist is essentially, although not always avowedly or even consciously, one who sees that the equality demanded by this doctrine can be fully or even approximately secured only among slaves. A southern plantation before the war constituted so far as the negroes were concerned very nearly a socialistic community, and they were probably as nearly equal as human beings can be permanently kept. In this community a socialist merely substitutes for the omnipotent, omniscient Master an omnipotent, omnicient corporation made up of the slaves themselves, enslaves each one of them as an individual, to all in their corporate capacity and names this corporation: 'The State.'

"An anarchist differs from him by seeing that he has introduced a new service of inequality. For the corporation he creates can exercise his authority only through agents, and these agents must be exnecessitate armed with powers which make them no longer the equals of their fellows, just as if the master of the plantation made one of his slaves his overseer. The anarchist therefore demands that there is no such agents, or in other words, no government at all. It was a sin against equality that any one should be president while Czolgosz was not, and knew he never would be. It but added bitterness to this wrong that so many around him would deem the president worthy of his great office, while the few who knew Czologoss at all knew him as an obscure, unattractive vagrant.

"So much of the evil, how can it be cured? If we mean cured in a day, a month, a year, a decade, I answer unhesitatingly, not at all. Anarchism will not be removed within a given time or through a special measure or set of measures; perhaps it will not be wholly removed in any time or by any means. It will be for years, perhaps for generations a source of some peril to our public men, a source of some annoyance and some anxiety, possibly at times, of some alarm to the American people. It is the product of causes which cannot be eradicated by legislation, however drastic of causes which lie deep in the scheme of modern civilization. But because I have no panacea to recommend, it must not be supposed that I would have nothing done. I believe that anarchism has been already made less and can be made much less dangerous and harmful by being dealt with seriously and rationally. In other words, I would see ourselves and our public servants in earnest and willing to be guided by comon sense and experience in seeking a remedy without regard to a little doctrinaire prejudice and a little pseudo-humanitarian claptrap in the first place, the unlawful acts prompted by anarchism should be made crimes insofar as they are not strictly speaking crimes already, and as crimes they should be visited with such penalties as are particularly distasteful to the criminals and therefore the most effective deterrants to crime.

Death for Anarchists.

"In dealing with a convicted anarchist two facts may well be remembered, the chances of his real reformation are so small that they may be safely neglected, and we can appeal for practical purposes to but one motive on his part to discourage a repetition of his offense, namely, the fear of physical pain and death. To keep him for years in a penitentiary merely burdens the community with the support of an irreconcilable enemy with the constant risk of his escape or pardon and the certainty that whenever he leaves he will be if possible a worse man than when he entered.

"On anarchists the death penalty should be unequivocally imposed by law and inflexibly executed whenever the prisoner has sought directly or indirectly to take life; for offenses of less gravity, I advise a comparatively brief, but very rigorous imprisonment characterized by complete seclusion; deprivation of all comfort and denia lof any form of distraction and which could be to my mind, advantageously supplemented by a severe, but not a public whipping the lash, of all punishment most clearly shows the culprit that he suffers for what his fellow men hold odious and disgraceful and not merely for reason of public policy.

"Any abridgment from fear of the anarchists of that freedom of speech and of the press guaranteed us by our state and federal constitutions would be neither a wise nor a worthy policy; but these privileges in nowise shield councilors of crime nor instigators of disorder and rebellion. Any changes, however sweeping in our laws and government may be urged, and any arguments however wild or grotesque, advanced to justify them provided the method of change be orderly and lawful; but a published writing recommending the murder of the chief magistrate and the violent overthrow of government is a seditious libel at common law, and there is no good reason why public utterance of spoken words of the same purports should not be made the like offense by statute. It is already crime to advise a felony or grave misdemeanor if the advice leads to the crime suggested and there is again no good reason why this should not become a substantive offense without regard to its consequences, as is a criminal conspiracy.

Folly of Anarchists.

"The final and most truly vital condition of success in ridding our country of anarchism in practice is that American public opinion should recognize the utter emptiness, the inherent folly of its theory and of all the kindred ready made, furnished while you wait schemes for the social regeneration of mankind. Civilized society as it exists today if it be nothing more is the outcome of all the strivings for justice and happiness of the human race during thousands of years. What monstrous presumption, what preposterous conceit for any man were he the wisest, the most learned, the most justly famed of his own age or of all ages, to imagine that with but the dim, flickering lights of his own dull, feeble, mind, with but the imperfect lessons of his own short, ill spent life to guide his hand, he could cast down and build up again this incredibly vast, this infinitely complex fabric, and improve on its structure."

SECRETARY ROOT BEING FETED

Incessant Round of Functions for Him at Montevideo.

Montevideo, August 12.—With a general desire to make the entertainments in honor of Secretary Root as numerous and varied as possible during his brief visit here, there was an incessant round of functions today, at each of which cordial speeches were exchanged. The entertainments were brought to a close tonight by a banquet given by Mr. O'Brien, the American minister, and a grand ball at the Uruguay Club, both of which were highly successful. The guests at the banquet, which was on a magnificent scale, included President Ordonez and all the cabinet ministers and their wives, the leading citizens of Montevideo and officials.

Mr. Root's speeches here have won the sympathies of the people and the principal newspapers express their gratification at the secretary's eloquent and frank declaration of the true policy of the United States toward the Latin-American republics.

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For further information call on ticket agent C. of Ga. Ry., Atlanta, or address C. B. Rhodes, G. P. A., G. S. and F. Ry., Macon, Ga.

Governor Asked to Give Justice.

Kentwood, La., August 12.—With excitement still high over the feud killing of Eugene McClendon here last night, a petition to Governor Blanchard asking him to see that justice is done in prosecuting McClendon's slayers, is being circulated tonight. Bud Carron and Hinds Hughes, who were arrested last night, have been charged with the killing of McClendon.

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ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for the week ended August 11, 1906. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter:

Ladies' List.

A.—Miss Frances Ansley, Miss Bettie Anderson, Miss Mollie Astor, Miss K E S Allen, Mrs Allen Mrs F M Allen, Mrs Esther Armor, Mrs Josie B Alygins.

B.—Miss Mary Barns, Miss Mattie Bryant, Miss Ruth Bailey, Miss Viola Barns, Miss Mattie Bonnett, Miss Irene Brown, Miss Marie Boyd, Miss Mary Bryant, Miss Mamie Lee Brown, Mrs Jannie Brown, Mrs Lizzie Bredlove, Mrs Blackstock, Mrs Laura D Brown, Mrs Arthur Burdick, Mrs Daisy Barnes (col.), Mrs Carnelia H Bailey, Mrs H F Bird, Mrs Floy Baiselle, Mrs C M Brennecke, Mrs Jas Boatwright, Mrs Allie Brooks, Mrs W M Banks, Mrs John W Bell, Mrs Susie Brown, Mrs N H Born, Mrs B F Baxter, Mrs Annie Ballard.

C.—Miss Odessa Chastain, Miss Lizzie Cornley, Miss Anna Bell Clark, Miss Ruth Campbell, Miss Reggie Crawford, Miss C C Collins, Miss Cornelia Corley, Miss Lillie Carter, Miss Carrie, Miss Lenor Christon, Miss Rilie S Chiners, Mrs C W Chaney, Mrs Annie Clark, Mrs Rush Chadwick, Mrs H Chensent, Mrs J M Coulter, Mrs Hattie Campbell Mrs Lena Campbell, Mrs R L Clark, Mrs Lula Crofort, Mrs Conners, Mrs A V Clifton.

D.—Miss Mora Davis, Miss Mabel Daniel, Miss Dorothy Davis, Miss Annie Dobbs, Miss Nellie Doss, Miss Juliette Davidson, Miss Susie Danal, Miss Kate Dean, Miss Ida Disherson, Mrs. Mary Douglas, Mrs Lula Dorsey, Mrs G A Donahoo, Mrs Ophelia Dodson, Mrs Georgia Davis.

E.—Miss Mamie Emory, Miss Lucile Eason, Mrs Beulah Evans, Mrs Lizzie Earl, Mrs Annie Emerson.

F.—Miss L L Fauntleroy, Miss Irene Fisher, Miss Ellen Findlay, Miss Berto Flowers, Mrs Edwin Frank, Mrs L B Fouchee, Mrs L O Flowers, Mrs R M Ford.

G—Miss Mary C Griffin, Miss Lucy Gardner, Miss Lizzie Garner, Miss Rosa Gunn, Miss Ella Green, Miss Mary Gilyard, Mrs Grist, Mrs James Goss, Mrs M M Green, Mrs Mary A Gardiner, Mrs J J Grise, Mrs D I Goodrich, Mrs Victoria Gray.

H—Miss Hemeathear, Miss Nancy Hill, Miss Maggie Hogg, Miss Gladis Hooter, Miss Mable Hunt (2), Miss Effie Hollingworth, Miss Cora Hill, Miss Estelle Hardner, Miss Edna Hope, Miss Iona Harris, Miss Mary Hawkins, Mrs Bessie Harris, Mrs Addie Hoope, Mrs Sue Hodges, Mrs Addie Hoope, Mrs Cardie Harper, Mrs Sallie Hoobs, Mrs M E Hood, Mrs Sara Hill, Mrs Essie Hurd, Mrs Fannie Herring, Mrs Jene Hope, Mrs Lewis Houser, Mrs Handie.

J—Miss Evelyn Johnson, Miss Hadie Jordon, Mrs Martha Johnson, Mrs A B Jones, Mrs Mary Lou Jones.

K—Miss Eddwina King, Miss Daisy Kilburn, Miss Lila Kieffer, Miss Lizzie King, Mrs Elpho King, Mrs Lizzie Knight.

L—Miss Mira Layden (2), Miss Lilly Lane, Miss Florence Lanier, Miss Retta Lee, Miss Louise Langston, Miss Mattie Lincoln, Mrs Lue Elle Lee, Mrs Lane, Mrs John W Loyd, Mrs Lattimer, Mrs Judia Lawson, Mrs Fannie Logan, Mrs Kate Ledyard.

M—Miss Maud Morris, Miss Martha B Miller, Miss Mary T McCoy, Miss Lois McDaniel, Miss Mary Merry, Miss Mame Martin, Miss Ethel Mitchell, Miss Eva Marrington, Miss Alice Morriss, Miss Bessie Michael, Miss Maria Mills, Miss Oora Martin, Mrs Lunette McCraven, Mrs H E McKinnon, Mrs Mary McDonough, Mrs Mame McGee, Mrs Dollie Meads, Mrs S Mills, Mrs E A McCune, Mrs Maggie Moore, Mrs Kate Miller.

N—Miss Martha Nixon, Miss M E Nolan, Miss Sallie Nellin, Mrs James Newton (2).

P—Miss Maria L Purse, Miss Lizzie Phillips, Miss Maggie Pinkston, Miss Dollie Pritchett, Mrs. M R Pace, Mrs Parlie Parker, Mrs Henry Palmer, Mrs Essie Payne.

R—Miss C L Ransseau, Miss Estha Rocker, Miss Janie Reece, Miss Daisy Robinson, Miss Katie Raney, Miss Victory Rafferson, Miss Vina May Rucker, Sussie Rucker, Ross, Lontishi Rosmen, Mrs Carrie Ross, Mrs Alisey Rillips, Mrs Lilly Rosser, Mrs Mattie Randall, Mrs Willie Robinson, Mrs Madme Ross.

S—Miss Lilly Scurry, Miss Bell Setsor, Miss Mamie Setser, Miss Minnie Shell, Miss Ola Smair, Miss Stella Sofford, Miss Cora Sanders, Miss Mattie Scott, Miss Martha Shores, Miss Hattie Starling, Mrs Ola Stephens, Mrs Cora Smith, Mrs D Smith, Mrs L L Snead, Mrs Dollie Stover, Mrs Mame Smither.

T.—Miss Lucy Thomas, Miss Daisy Tarbush, Lora Thomas, Anna M Furline, Mrs Sue Thomas Mrs Emily Tulman.

W—Miss Mamie Williams, Miss Lillian Wells, Miss Jennie Wilburn, Miss Kate H Wood, Mss Hettie Williams (2), Miss Mary Workson, Miss Effie Willis, Miss Pearl Wood, Miss Lula Whaler, Miss Mary Jane Wilson, Miss F C Woodall, Mrs Wright, Mrs Janie Wilson, Mrs Willie Wood, Mrs J J West, Mrs Annie Y Watkins, Mrs Mamie Worthy, Mrs Pauline Walker, Mrs Reula Whitlow, Mrs Scarch Wilson, Mrs Ido Woodall Mrs J C Winch, Mrs Lorda Wright.

P—Miss C Young, Miss Rosa T Young.

Z—Miss Lucy Zachery.

Men's List.

A—J E Addison, J D Adkins, R G Adams, J J E Anderson, W R Anderson, W B Adams, Henry Adams, Sam Atkins, I M Auld, Jr., Homer Anderson, Samuel Alexander, Eddie Anderson.

B—H J Burnham, James Bankhead, J H Bishop, C L Brooker (4), F Ware Brown, D G Brown, Homer Billings (2), E T Brock, W C Buron, C M Benson, Perry Bennett, Frank P Brown, E J Bradford, C L Banks, Mr Butler, G W Brown, B O Burns, E I I Bagwell, John Bolt, Columbus Bayne, F W Brown (2), William Battle, Danl Ballard, L J Brock, J A Baldwin, J A Brinkley, Michael Blessington, Burney Britton, Charley Banks, J P Boyd, H P Bracker, Landrum Bryant, J L Butler, George W Brooks (2).

C—Dr W A Carson, S R Churchill, W U Carie, Robt Cutright, S M Corrington, Samuel J Cansey, S R Carmichael, O R Chancellor, Benny Clements, Bernard Collins, J S Colle, Otto Collins, A R Callahan (5), John W Clarke, M A Camp, John Crocket, John Carter, J W Callahan, J A Connel, J C Coplin, E C Connelly, Frank J Cotton, Friel Cockersham, Clant Coward, Frank Carlie, H P Cook, Will Clark, Henry Carter.

D—B S T Dobson, Henry Dunwood, R V L Day, Mont Dillard, H B Downing, Alonzo H Dozier, A H Dunlap, Dee Downs, John Dumphrey, James Drake, C E Dell.

E—J C Egleson, Garfield Esaw, Homer Edmondson, Marshall Eubanks, W J Erickson, Robt Ellis.

F—I H Fleming, Earle Flowers, Thos P Ferguson, H A Fain, J R Fallon (2), W J Frost.

G—H S Gilbert, Will S Griggs, Willie Gray, Jesse Green, Rilhet Green, J W Goulman, G G Green, Hubert Grim, Thomas Grandison, Frank Guillert.

H—J M Harrison, W J Holcomb, Guy Henry, Hugh Hodges, H Heptinstall, Jas Harrison, R E A Hamby, R Harring, T W Hall, W M Henson, M W Henderson, Andas Hand, Arthur Holland, E D Hampton, Emmet Hood, G C Harvard, Glasco Hammond, Paul Haynes, F B Hampton, Jas Hill, John A Hampson, Chas S Heymen, Carl Heard, Wm Haynes, Will Haney, David Harrison, Bose Henderson (col), D J Holds, Rev N J Holmes, Morgan Howell.

J—J B Jordan, John D Joyce, J N Johnson, R J Jansen, John Jackson, J. H. Jenkins, Chas Jackson, J M Jack... Johnnie Janes, J R Jones, D... Bob Jeffrey, J J Jones.

K—H A Kilborn, Geo... uel Kitchens, Jo...

L—C C L...

...Lanes.

man, Jesse Lofton, M W Lofton, Henry Lumpkin, H F Landale, D C Lears.

M—J E McLeod, Nick McLendon, W E McNair, H N McGlathrey, Clemon Moore, WS McCarty, Ed McGuire, J Moore, Jos Mailey, Robt Murphy, Jerry Mann, John Middleton, J W McDonald, J C McBride, John B McDaniel, Nathan Martin, W S Maxwell, G L Martin, F O Myers, Geo McCraney, Horace Mabry, Columbus Metcalf, A J McMahon, Hon B E McLin.

N—Davison Nicholson, Hugh M Neils, Earl Newton.

O—B P Owen, Alex Oliver, Nick O Barr, Pink Olum, J D Overby, Jack Oneal.

P—George Payne, H T Page, R W Phillips, Bill Pitford, James T Pridgon, J J Porter, R R Power, Robert Philips, W R Partridge.

Q—J D Quinn.

R—M C Ritchey, Sydney H Reid, C C Ransom, David Ross, A V Revels, Boo Rains, M Richardson, George Rogers.

S—S H Scott, Will Smith (col) (3), T S Segars, W O Snapp, William Sims, R E Schiff, Miles Scott, T W Scoggins, Wailey Smith, F W Stevens, Brannen Sinclair, F E Small, Mr Sands (2), J D Sparrow, G W Smith, Frank Stewart, Amos Smith, C H Strickland, C L Shaw, John Stefens, Berry Smith, Josh Smith, A T Smith, C R Smith, J H Scott, Arthur Sparks, J R Strickland, Joe Scott, Sam Smith, S P Smith, M W Scott, White Stubbs.

T—L T Thompson, B S Tomes, W H Taylor, F H Thompson, General Thomas, J M Tucker, James A. Thornton, Willie Thomas, Robert Turner.

V—Jas A Vancroft, Wallace Vincent, Thomas Vaughnes.

W—George T Whiting, Marion J Wagner, Gilbert Williams, Bobo Wenlay, W H Williams, James Weaver, John Warren, Mr. Webb, Otis Williams, George Wier, Ernest Wallace, Charles H. Worcester, Harry D Wynn, Willie Wright, Will Wilson, Will Ware, William T Watt, Joe Williams, Julian Witsor, F G Williams, Andrew West, C F Wagner, J. W. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Ned Wilkerson.

Y—Charlie Yennent, John W Yarbrough, C J Yancey.

Miscellaneous.

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FLAG CHASERS AT PIEDMONT

Atlanta Team Anxious to Even Up Birmingham Score.

Barons Will Be Followed by the Climbers, and Then Atlanta Takes the Road to the West for the Final Trip.

By ALEX LYNN.

Well, brace up fans, even if you are sad in heart, Birmingham should offer good sport and you may be able to drown your troubles in a lose or two administered the Barons during the series, beginning today. If the old time rivalry is still in the land of the living the patrons will pull for the home people as in the days of yore when we were trying to hand it to the Birmingham bunch and a win over them did us nearly as much good as taking the flag would have, had such a thing ever occurred. As Atlanta has not had the pleasure of handling the pennant it's a question as to how much joy it would result in.

Surely the desire to see Birmingham beat New Orleans out will not cause the fans to back down on the locals and consider it a good day's doings if the enemy harpoon us this week. Such a state of affairs is hardly possible for Atlantans as a rule are thoroughbreds and want the home team to get what's coming to it under any conditions. It's to be hoped one of these much talked of "unexpecteds" may happen and the Barons get handed three straights, no matter who gets the flag, New Orleans included in the number.

The Barons visit is followed by one from the Climbers and both these teams will offer the patrons exhibitions of game fights out at Piedmont this week. These two series will be the last the home fans will enjoy for some time, and in view of this fact large crowds will probably saunter Piedmont way this week.

It's a case of a taste and want the whole blooming business over in Birmingham. Not satisfied with copping a large majority of their contests the Baron fans and scribes want every battle cinched beforehand for they are clamoring for more pitchers and another infielder or two to reenforce the already strong Baron bunch. Or it may be a case of long head through fear of what may happen on the dreaded western trip and the Birmingham people want to fortify themselves against a possible snatching of the rag by New Orleans. While time has a habit of bringing about changes and the sixty some odd point lead may go to the bow wows, giving the Barons a slide for life, yet at this time it look's a pipe for them and the flag exchanging courtesies. For in this civilized east it is generally conceded a Birmingham victory. However, the wild and woolly never gives up and New Orleans may turn an unlooked for trick yet.

Rube Zeller is at his old game of doing nifty work on the slab, and if the twirler with the farmer appellation can keep up his stunt he should prove an able helper to Tommy Hughes, who has done his share in pulling in games for the Firecrackers. It is hoped Rube will continue to be the goods. Six hits delivered and two passes wasn't such a fake package over in Nashville. Like Hughes, Rube generally gets his own little hit, though past performances show Tommy to be the premier hitting pitcher of the league, and that he has it on Rube somewhatly in the slugging business.

President McSweeney must have thought it an easy way to get rid of Billy Smith when he offered to exchange Frary and Dusty Miller for Jim Fox. For Jim Fox—think of it. Frary is about the Finn average player, which isn't very much, and as for Dusty Miller, Dusty seems to have been queered down in Mobile. In days of old he was a good one, and may be yet if he can exude some of the brush league out of his system. Without a doubt Fox is worth more to Atlanta than six Finnites would be, and it's hard to believe that the Nashville mogul was in dead earnest.

It's a common occurrence these days for the police to figure on the diamond all over the country. Following the example of the Southern, the big leagues are now calling in the blue coats to keep down field riots. While it does not speak well for the national game to have such incidents cropping out, it delights the lover of excitement and helps out the cops, who enjoy the sport, in that it brings out a large number to be on hand in case of a row.

Suggs, of Memphis, has passed the pitcher chrysalis stage and now is one of the dependents of the Memphii. His Saturday performance of holding down the Pelicans to two measlies was a commendable stunt. There is no accusation in the east of the Memphii laying down to the Birds, for it is generally believed that the stronger of the two Tennessee teams is after the money. Memphis is only a few points behind the second place occupants now and may close up the gap before many more games have become things of the past.

Did Umpire Buckley smell a rat or was he only joking when he said on the occasion of his last visit to Atlanta that he hoped to come here again if he lasted through the umpiring expedition he was about to embark upon? Those who heard the umpire make that remark thought that he was giving vent to a little bit of humor and was referring to an assault on his person by some player with desperado tendencies.

Buckley knew that Kavanaugh was watching his work with an eagle eye and possibly thought the Head mogul had it in for him, judging from his line of talk on the umpire situation. And maybe, after all, the tin can degree was no surprise to him.

Another ex-Firecracker failed to harpoon the locals. Though Elmer Duggan held the locals to a no-decision affair on Saturday in Nashville, he didn't administer the crimp. The home people got the hits off Elmer, as eleven makes a nice juicy count, and it's taking a rosy view to consider the Piedmont denizens doing exceedingly well to come out unscathed with the old hoodoo working against them. The avenging Nemesis may have ceased in his pursuit, for it's a common thing nowadays for the locals to elude defeat at the hands of a one-time Firecracker.

Vanderbilt's Maintenon.

Deauville, August 12.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Maintenon won the Longchamps stakes of $12,500 here today, and his Madge took the Yacowlef stakes for 2-year-olds.

BEEKER TAKES DOUBLE HEADER

Shreveport Twirler Pitched Splendid Ball Against Little Rock.

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.
Birmingham in Atlanta at Piedmont park. Game called at 4 o'clock.
New Orleans in Shreveport.
Memphis in Little Rock.
Nashville in Montgomery.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.
Shreveport 2, Little Rock 0.
Shreveport 7, Little Rock 1.
Memphis 3, New Orleans 1.

Shreveport, La., August 12.—Beeker's good pitching enabled Shreveport to take both games of today's double-header. He scored a shut-out in the first game, letting Little Rock down with one hit, while in the second he allowed only four hits, but three of them were bunched in one inning, giving the visitors their only run. Meany, of the Little Rock team, was hit in the face by a pitched ball in the first game and forced to retire. Scores:

First Game.

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Evans, 2b	4	0	0	4	8	0
Kennedy, rf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Abstein, 1b	4	0	1	16	0	0
Byrne, ss	4	0	0	1	5	0
Daley, lf	2	0	2	1	0	0
King, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hess, 3b	3	0	1	0	3	1
Graffius, c	3	1	2	4	2	0
Beeker, p	1	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	28	2	7	27	22	1

LITTLE ROCK—	ab	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bird, cf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Meany, rf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Brady, rf	1	0	0	2	0	0
Douglass, 1b	4	0	1	11	2	0
DeArmond, ss	4	0	0	0	4	0
Quick, lf	4	0	0	2	0	0
Kemmerling, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	0
Johnson, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Hickey, 3b	2	0	1	0	2	0
Zimmer, c	3	0	0	3	2	0
Totals	29	0	1	24	15	0

By innings:	R.	H.	E.
Shreveport 000 000 02x	2	7	1
Little Rock 000 000 000	0	1	0

Summary—Two-base hit, Beeker; three-base hits, Daley, Graffius; stolen bases, Beeker; sacrifice hits, Beeker; struck out, by Beeker 4, by Johnson 0; bases on balls, off Beeker 1, off Johnson 2; hit by pitcher, by Beeker 2; left on bases, Shreveport 5, Little Rock 3; first base on errors, Shreveport 0, Little Rock 1. Time, 1:27. Umpire, Schuster.

Second Game.

SHREVEPORT—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Evans, 2b	4	0	1	0	5	0
Kennedy, rf	4	2	0	3	0	0
Abstein, 1b	4	2	2	14	0	0
Byrne, ss	3	1	2	3	3	1
Daley, lf	4	1	2	2	0	1
King, cf	3	0	1	0	0	1
Hess, 3b	4	1	1	1	3	0
Graffius, c	4	0	2	4	0	0
Beeker, p	4	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	7	12	27	15	2

LITTLE ROCK—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Bird, 2b	3	0	1	5	2	1
Brady, rf	4	0	0	4	0	0
Douglass, c	4	0	0	3	3	0
DeArmond, cf	4	1	0	3	0	0
Quick, lf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kemmerling, 1b	4	0	1	10	1	0
Johnson, ss	3	0	1	0	3	1
Hickey, 3b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Allen, p	3	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	32	1	4	24	14	3

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
Shreveport 000 005 20x	7	12	2
Little Rock 000 100 000	1	4	3

Summary—Two-base hits, Byrne, Graffius (2), DeArmond; three-base hit, Daley; sacrifice hit, King; struck out, by Beeker 3, by Allen 3; base on balls, off Beeker 0, off Allen 1; wild pitch, Allen; double play, Kemmerling to Bird; left on bases, Shreveport 5, Little Rock 5; first base on errors, Shreveport 2, Little Rock 2. Time, 1:32. Umpire, Shuster.

DON'T READ THIS.

Bussey cleans, presses, reshapes all kinds of all hats. 28½ Whitehall.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Southern League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Birmingham	99	64	35	.646
Memphis	103	60	43	.583
New Orleans	102	59	43	.578
Atlanta	100	56	44	.560
Shreveport	101	55	46	.545
Montgomery	102	46	56	.451
Nashville	103	36	67	.350
Little Rock	104	32	72	.308

South Atlantic League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Augusta	96	59	37	.615
Savannah	93	57	36	.613
Macon	96	50	46	.521
Columbia	97	48	49	.495
Charleston	92	41	51	.446
Jacksonville	93	30	63	.323

National League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	104	74	30	.712
New York	99	64	35	.647
Pittsburg	100	63	37	.630
Philadelphia	104	48	55	.466
Cincinnati	104	45	59	.433
Brooklyn	100	41	59	.410
St. Louis	106	39	67	.366
Boston	104	36	68	.346

American League.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C
Philadelphia	101	59	42	.584
Chicago	104	61	43	.587
New York	98	57	41	.582
Cleveland	97	54	43	.557
St. Louis	100	52	48	.520
Detroit	102	50	52	.490
Washington	99	39	60	.394
Boston	103	30	73	.291

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago 3, New York 0.

Chicago, August 12.—Chicago shut out New York 3 to 0 today in the third game of the series, before the largest crowd in the history of the American league in Chicago, and moved into first place in the pennant race.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
Chicago 000 210 000	3	7	0
New York 000 000 000	0	9	2

Batteries—Walsh and Sullivan; Orth and Kleinow. Time, 1:47. Umpires, Sheridan and Hurst.

St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 4.

St. Louis, August 12.—Timely hitting and daring base running were factors that won for St. Louis today, 7 to 4.

Score:	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis 400 011 10x	7	10	2
Philadelphia 002 020 000	4	7	3

Batteries—Glade, Spencer and O'Connor; Bender and Schreck. Time, 1:55. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus—First Game: Milwaukee 6, Columbus 4.

Second Game: Milwaukee 4, Columbus 10.

Louisville—Game scheduled for today was played yesterday.

Toledo—First Game: Toledo 4, Kansas City 3.

Second Game: Toledo 1, Kansas City 2. (Five innings.)

Krueger won the first game for Toledo in the sixteenth inning.

MEMPHII STING PELICAN TEAM

Pitcher Liebhart Figures in the Hitting, Getting Home Run.

Memphis, Tenn., August 12.—The locals won today's game in the seventh inning when Liebhardt's home run scored two runs. The grounds were wet from recent rains.

NEW ORLEANS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Rickert, lf	5	0	1	3	0	1
Cargo, ss	4	0	1	1	0	0
Blake, 1b	3	0	1	5	0	1
Knoll, rf	4	0	0	3	0	0
Atz, ss	3	0	1	3	1	0
O'Brien, 3b	4	0	2	0	1	1
Stratton, c	4	1	1	6	1	0
Manuel, cf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Phillips, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	34	1	9	24	6	2

MEMPHIS—	ab.	r.	h.	po.	a.	e.
Thiel, lf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Babb, 3b	1	0	0	1	5	0
Nicholls, ss	4	0	2	1	2	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	2	1	1	0
Nadeau, cf	4	0	1	3	0	0
Carey, 1b	4	0	0	9	0	0
Plass, rf	3	0	1	5	0	0
Owens, c	3	1	1	4	2	0
Liebhart, p	3	1	1	2	4	0
Totals	29	3	8	27	14	0

Score by innings:	R.	H.	E.
New Orleans 000 000 001	1	9	2
Memphis 000 001 20x	3	8	0

Summary—Two-base hit, Cargo; home run, Liebhart; stolen base, Rickert; bases on balls, off Phillips 2, off Liebhart 1; struck out, by Phillips 6, by Liebhart 4; hit by pitched ball, Blake, Babb; sacrifice hits, Phillips, Babb. Time, 1:35. Umpire, Campau.

MINNEAPOLIS MEN SUSPENDED

Manager and Secretary of Club Will Be Tried.

Milwaukee, August 12.—President Joseph D. O'Brien tonight announced the suspension of Manager M. J. Kelley and Secretary L. A. Lidyard of the Minneapolis baseball club from all privileges in the American Association and cited them to appear for trial before the board of directors in Milwaukee on August 22 to show cause why they should not be expelled on account of the charge of irregularities preferred by them against Umpire Owens, who was recently acquitted of the charge of betting on a game that he umpired.

Nealy Swimming Champion.

Hamburg, August 12.Cecil Nealy, the amateur champion swimmer of Australia today won the 100-meter swimming championship and the emperor's cup, creating a new German record for the distance of one minute and seven seconds.

HER RED ORCHIDS.

French Marquise Who Is One of Many to Burn Up Their Money.

(From The Chicago Chronicle.)

When the people have more money than they know what to do with they sometimes develop a remarkable ingenuity in devising methods of squandering it, as in the case of the French marquise, who, according to the papers, has her bed strewn with rare and exquisite orchids at a cost of several thousand dollars a week.

Even more remarkable is the story told of a wealthy Frenchman who dines twice a week at a famous Parisian restaurant. His appetite is of the poorest, but he always insists on having a tureen filled with a specially prepared soup placed before him. Next comes a huge joint of meat, from which he cuts one tiny slice. Then follows four quails or a large chicken, of which he eats one mouthful. His dessert consists of four grapes and a cup of coffee while during the meal he just moistens his lips from a bottle of expensive claret and another of the finest champagne. At the conclusion of each meal, for which he pays $25, he hands $8 to the head waiter, $4 to the waiter who has attended him, $2 to the woman cashier and $1 to the porter.

A weird form of extravagance was that of a woman named Hiller, who recently buried her husband in a $20,000 coffin. The casket was made of richly carved mahogany, with solid gold trimmings (a single knob costing $1,750) and lined with silk, which is said to have cost 75 cents an inch.

The nizam of Hyderabad has a set of false teeth for which he paid a Madras dentist $3,500, and Dixie W. Thompson, a wealthy rancher of Santa Barbara, Cal., not long ago spent $3,750 on a saddle, which is of the finest embossed leather, heavily and most elaborately mounted with silver. Henry G. Marshall lavished $50,000 on a grand piano, exquisitely painted by Sir L. Alma-Tadema and studded with precious stones. Jan Van Beers has a piano, a miracle of painting, precious metals and jewels, which cost him $30,000.

One of the most remarkable cases of extravagance on record was the indulging by the sultan of Turkey of a child's whim. One day the sultan found his small son in tears because though he had been promised to be made an admiral, he could not see his flag hoisted on a particular ship. The sultan promptly had the vessel brought up and moored in front of the Dolmabagtchen, to the child's great delight. In order, however, to bring the vessel to the required position, it was necessary to pull down a newly constructed bridge, which at the sultan's bidding was done at a cost of $500,000.

Queer Architectural Jokes.

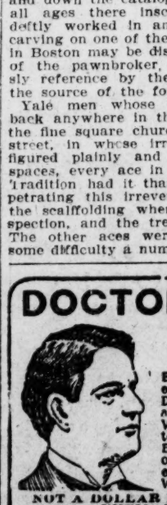
(From The Boston Post.)

A good deal of indignation, real or imaginary, is worked up in the higher circles of Pennsylvania politics over a collection of portrait busts displayed upon the bronze doors of the new state house at Harrisburg. Architectural jokes of this sort are of frequent occurrence. A good deal of chiselling had to be done upon the facade of our public library a few years ago after the completion of the building to obliterate the acrostic spelling the names of its architects up and down the catalogue of great men of all ages there inscribed. And today, deftly worked in among the decorative carving on one of the fine business blocks in Boston may be discovered the emblem of the pawnbroker, the triple balls, a sly reference by the artist designer to the source of the fortune of the owner. Yale men whose class numbers run back anywhere in the sixties will recall the fine square church tower on Chapel street, in whose irregular ashlar were figured plainly and neatly, at regular spaces, every ace in the pack—save one. Tradition had it that the architect perpetrating this irreverent joke fell from the scaffolding when on a visit of inspection, and the trefoil never was set. The other aces were broken out with some difficulty a number of years ago.

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DR. KING MEDICAL COMP'Y, No. 7 Marietta St., Corner Marietta and Peachtree Sts., ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ROOSEVELT CUP FOR SMALL BOATS

Defender To Be Selected by American Yachtsmen.

Cup Is Trophy Designed to Promote International Racing — Foreign Yachtsmen Are Seeking the Cup—Trial Races to Select Defender Today.

Marblehead, Mass., August 12.—The trial races for the honor of defending the Roosevelt cup, a trophy given to encourage international small boat racing and in quest of which two German built yachts already arrived in this counttry, will begin tomorrow under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club, the donor of the cup, and will continue throughout the week. At the conclusion, the German-American race committee of the club, will select the three American defenders to sail against the German yachts. Nineteen yachts, all of the same general dimensions, but of different design, have been entered for the trials. Of these eight represent the Eastern Yacht Club, thre of the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead, three the Boston Yacht Club, and one each the Hingham, Quincy, Manchester, Southern (of New Orleans) and New York Yacht Clubs.

The yachts have all been built under certain restrictions as to dimensions and sail area and constitute a special section of what is known in Germany as a "sonder" class.

Under the agreement between the Eastern Yacht Club and the Imperial Yacht Club, of Kiel, Germany, none of the yachts weigh less than 4,035 pounds, while their total length on the waterline added to the breadth and depth does not exceed 32 feet, and the sail area is not over 550 square feet.

The American yachts have all been built in this country from American designs and will be handled by American born skippers and crews.

The yachts will be started as near 11 o'clock in the forenoon as possible, and there will be no time allowance.

Following are the entries:

Alecto, E. H. Hodgson and R. L. Pond, Boston.

Auk, C. F. Adams, second, Quincy.

Bonidrei, C. H. Wightman, Hingham.

Carambia, C. H. W. Foster, Eastern.

Chewink VI, F. G. Macomber, Corinthian.

Cod, Dr. Morton Prince, Boston.

Ellen, C. F. Curtis, Jr., Eastern.

Hayseed I, H. L. Bowden, Corinthian.

Hayseed III, H. L. Bowden, Corinthian.

Lorelei, B. H. Cheney and C. D. Lanning, Boston.

Manchester III, Dr. J. L. Bremer, Manchester.

Mostem II, B. D. Parker, Boston.

New Orleans, S. F. Haslip, Southern.

Sally VIII, T. F. Percival, Corinthian.

Spokane, F. Lewis Clark, Eastern.

Skiddoo, H. M. Sears, Eastern.

Sumatra, Francis Skinner, Eastern.

Vim, Trenor L. Park, New York.

Windrim Kid, F. G. Macomber, Eastern.

It was announced tonight that the Hayseed I and the Moslem II would not compete. This leaves seventeen yachts for the trial. The time limit of six hours was arranged for the races.

Shaker Cloaks Over Paris Gowns.

(From Te New York Press.)

Cloaks of the Shaker variety will cover a multitude of frocks at Lenox this summer, for Miss Durand, daughter of the British ambassador, has made that style of wrap popular for evening wear. In fact, she was pronounced charming a few nights ago, when she appeared with a cloak of blue thrown about her white lingerie dress. Lenox is only 2 miles from Shaker colony at Mount Lebanon. Never since the start of that colony has there been a change in the cut of the cloak. But now that Miss Durand has started a demand for the garments and the Shakeresses are receiving many orders, they are making cloaks in delicate shades to suit the complexions and styles of the fashionable girls. The Shaker cloak is simplicity itself and symbolizes unworldiness. That perhaps is the reason it has attained its vogue in Lenox Society adores contrast and a Paris gown with a Shaker cloak ought to fill the bill.

HE WENT SHOPPING AND WAS SORRY

His Only Duel.

(From The Youth's Companion.)

No subject could be mentioned on which Uncle Erastus had not something to say, and in many matters he had a large experience.

"No, sah, I don't approve ob duels," he said to one of the summer residents who delighted in hearing him talk. "Oh, yas, sah, I's fought a duel once. Yas, sah, wid a trifling yaller man, about a gal. Yas, sah, we was bound to marry de same one.

"We fought dat duel out in de road, sah, in a lonely spot, an' we didn't experience no shots on de pusson, either ob us, but we brought down a fine cow, sah, dat was watching de affair from a medder ovah de fence.

"So, 'Gustus he paid fo' de cow, sah, an' he done tuk de gal, an' I's stayed single an' kep' cl'ar ob duels de rest ob my life."

"I understand that Buttsy is a vegetarian," said the first goat.

"A strict one," responded the second goat. "Seed catalogues and tomato cans are the nearest he ever comes to meat."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He Went Shopping and Was Sorry.

(From The New York Press.)

Occasionally a man is forced to go shopping and is punished for his unsympathetic attitude toward sales where "the most amazing cheap things ever dreamed of" are found. On one of the warmest afternoons of last week a bargain hunter and her husband were standing in front of a Broadway window which was filled with peek-a-boo waists, doubly fascinating because they were marked within reach of their pocketbooks. Lingerie bout CUvWcuy- he-'(ats a shrdluetooin waists always have a lot of temptation about them. The woman wondered how many she's better buy; the man prayed for patience. Suddenly he caught sight of a sign across the street: "Is that another obesity cure or only a 'mark-down?" he asked his over-plump spouse. She stared at him haughtily and said: "You're stupidest when you think you're cleverest. Come on." He followed meekly.

No Competitor.

(From Youth.)

Pasted on the window of a book store was a sign "Porter Wanted." In the window on a pile of books was a sign, "Dickens' Works all this week for $4."

An able looking Irishman read first the sign and then the placard. He scratched his head and blurted out, "Dickens can work all the week for foor dollars if he wants to, but I'm a union man. I'll not touch it. Ye'd bettter kape Dickens."



ROSE'S CORN-ER.



This is our idea regarding Rose's Corner.

We mean to hold this corner down until it will be the very first part of the newspaper to which you will turn in case of illness—whether the baby has the colic or grandfather succumbs to any of the infirmities of old age.

It is going to be a corner, too, where you will find immediate remedy for any accident to the contents of the sideboard. You know how it is. Some friends drop in. You go to the cupboard. Well—it's the old Mother Hubbard policy over again with more embarrassment than you can excuse away in a week of apologetic explaining.

The Modern Mistress Hubbard.

Young Mother Hubbard
Went to the cupboard
To stop her sick hubby's bad pain;
But when she got there,
The cupboard was bare;—
Served her right,—the careless young Dame.

Now this fable, badly done into verse, teaches the awful results of carelessness. Had Mistress Hubbard only called up 184, either Bell or Atlanta 'phone, all of the bitter complaints of the said party of the first part, and all of the excuses of the said party of the second part, would have been done away with, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard would have lived happy ever afterwards.

Is the Medicine Closet Bare?

This is the very time to stock your medicine closet; it is the sudden changes in the weather that breed the kind of troubles which mean doctors' bills unless active measures are taken immediately following the first symptom.

We are going to run Rose's Corner for the cure of just such emergencies. Then, too, we mean to give you the benefit of our experience of 39 years, and, also, we hope to make some suggestions. Perhaps you want to give a Dutch supper. You want to know the proper way to serve it and how much it costs. Or, possibly you intend giving a dinner and feel that you must confine yourself to a certain amount. You want to know what wines you can get for this amount and also when and how to serve them. Just write to the editor of Rose's Corner, Post Office Box 304, Atlanta. The answer will appear in this same Rose's Corner as soon as possible. It's the same way with a stag supper or any other kind. Just write in and ask questions. We'll do the rest. Give your name and address, although no names will be used in this column.

We are going to do some other things as well. We're going to give —but the best way to keep posted in this regard is to watch this column every day.

When In Doubt--Ask the Doctor

This being the proper season for the stocking of the family medicine closet, it is also a good time to remember that whiskeys are beneficial or otherwise according to whether or not they are pure and honestly made. Don't make mistakes which are certain to prove serious. Write for our price list. It is just sure to help you.

Why are Rose's Whiskeys prescribed more than all other kinds? Ask your doctor. Or if you wish to secure the best information as to whether or not Rose's brands are pure and honestly made after the old-time methods of our forefathers:

"Ask the Revenue Officer."

The R. M. Rose Company

(RANDOLPH ROSE, President).

79-81 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA. 79 S. Broad St.

The Mecca of Children.

(From The New York American.)

Atlantic City—If one wants to see babyland in its glory come here. The season is at its zenith. Above everything Young America holds imperial sway. There are 8,000 visiting children here, and more are pouring in by the southern and western routes, with many from New York.

The bathing beach is so shallow that even the wee ones can take care of themselves in the water. The ocean has no terrors for children here, and they are seen in their happiest frolics in the sand or in the shallow waters.

The records fail to show where a child ever was worsted by the sea at this place. Venturesome men and women who risk going far out sometimes get in trouble, but the children are satisfied to stay in the shallow belt, where pleasure and security are undeniably theirs.

Every night there is a carnival and dance for the little ones. The Steel pier and Young's are the favorite with the children for carnivals, and the Steeplechase pier is the one they like for fun and merry capers. No matter what is going on, one must bow to the one in short frocks—he is king, and rules over the city's summer life.

Every Thursday forenoon there is a baby show at the Steel pier. Last week Elinor Millen, of Brooklyn, not quite three years old, won first prize, a silver bonbon dish, for being the fattest baby.

Unique Street Lighting Plan.

(From The Los Angeles Express.)

Santa Monica—Trustee J. C. Steele has suggested an unique plan of street lighting, whereby an eight-candle incandescent light, placed on the porch of each residence, would obviate the use of arc lights and would not only illuminate the streets, but the residences as well.

A system of porch lights could easily be installed and would cost the city little more than is at present being paid. It would light the streets better than under the present arrangement. It is believed Globes will be provided by the householders. The wire attachment will be made in such manner that the electricity used will be computed on the city's meter and paid for from the street lighting fund.

It is probable that this novel plan will be favorably considered by the board, and, if feasible, adopted.

Actors' Engagements Far Ahead.

(From The New York Sun.)

It is the boast of actors that they secure engagements further ahead than men in any other profession. One man, popular in vaudeville, now says he has a contract running to 1912.

"That beats even the president of the United States," he said. "Four years at a time is the best he can do, after all the hustling that it takes to get his job; but there are lots of us fellows who go about with a five-year contract in our pockets. Variety performers of ability are even more fortunate in the matter of long distance engagements than the legitimate actors. ut even with this plentitude of big contracts, a paper insuring a fellow employment clear up to 1912 is a good deol of rarity."

Atlanta vs Birmingham

AUGUST 13, 14 and 15.

GAME CALLED 4 p. m. TUESDAY LADIES' DAY.

Luxury and Insanity.

(From The Baltimore American.)

The experts do not seem to have arrived at an agreement as to whether insanity is to be classed as a mental or a physical ailment. That sometimes a deranged mind is the result of a diseased brain there seems to be no doubt, but the evidence does not seem to be conclusive that a diseased mind always springs from a diseased body. Certainly the doctors differ about this. One very good authority declares that "there is no rigid line of demarcation between sanity and insanity," and there have been alienists of high repute who have in sworn testimony before courts declared a belief that as large an average as one-fourth of human beings regarded as normal are at times mentally deranged.

Dr. Charles G. Hill, physician in charge of Mount Hope retreat for the insane, makes the interesting suggestion in his last annual report that luxurious living, resulting from the high average of modern prosperity, may be largely responsible for the increase in insanity in modern times. He refers to luxury, however, when it is carried to the extreme of luxurious indulgence or dissipation, so that the fluids and tissues of the body are impaired as the particular kind of luxury that conduces to the raising of the insanity rate. In other words, it is the "swift pace" of modern living that leads to the insane asylum. So much may be readily conceded, but it is not to be so easily concluded that insanity results indirectly from physical disorganization and not directly from the disregard of the usual standards of a moral life, when it is induced by what cannot be better described than as "the rapid pace."

It is generally agreed by the medical profession that a tendency to insanity is heredity. This fact, however, does not serve to indicate the disorder as being either psychical or physical in origin. A tendency to tuberculosis is hereditary, and so is a tendency to mathematical or musical talent. The causes immediately leading to mental derangement are often such as to preclude the assumption that it is a disease in the ordinary sense of physical impairment.

London's Literary Clubs.

(From The London Chronicle.)

London, perhaps, is going too far in its founding of these literary clubs that follar the name of the deceased author. The gatherings are well enough. But there is no particular reason—beyond the food, drink and talk—why fifty people should meet under the name of Thackeray, or Dickens, or Johnson, or Isaiah, when other thousands are outside, reading and loving the writer of their choice. Being dead, they speak—in the cheapest of editions—to those who choose to listen. One is reminded of the fate of the missionary

NAT KAISER & CO.

Confidential loans on valuables.
Bargains in unredeemed Diamonds.
15 Decatur Street. Kimball Ho

as told in the obscure chronicle (and great writers are missionaries.—"T they arose and clubbed him to death

Some "Fool Frenchman" Poetry

(From The Bookman.)

A good many years ago, when Booth Tarkington was an undergradu at Princeton, the managing editor the Nassau Literary Magazine wa person who took himself and his liter responsibilities with portentous seri ess. He was wont to deplore the l of suitable material at his disposa to speak in accents of emphatic of the quality of the submitted con tions from which he was suppose make a periodical worthy of the s class. One day he found in his lett a poem which moved him to mor usual disgust.

"See here," he retorted conte ously to a group of which Tarkin was one; "this is what some fool f man sends in and calls poetry. Ho I going to make a magazine stuff like this? How am I ask?"

"Oh, that," spoke up Tarkington, I sent that in myself."

"So you wrote it, did you?" gro the managing editor.

"No," said Tarkington, sweet didn't write it. I only copied it. I written by Tennyson."

Cheaper Books for the Blind.

(From The Scietific American.)

An invention which will be of inesti ble value to the blind has been effe by W. G. McLaren, of Edinburgh, w by the ordinary, laborious and expe process of punching the Braille lette superseded.

He has also perfected a process printing the embossed Braille letter aluminum sheets instead of paper, sheets are far easier to read tha best paper books, especially by who have become blind late in l whose fingers are not very They are also practically ind

The thickness of the sheets and a book of twenty pages can be produced for By means of the McLare cess a ten-page paper in be sold for two cents a the production of books the blind has been so pr beyond the reach of all

The Georgian

alleged fam

WANTED HELP—MALE.

WILL $100 per month interest you? Wanted man in every town in Georgia. If you are a judge of a mule or horse apply to the Atlanta Mutual Live Stock Insurance Co., 729 Candler bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An experienced bookkeeper and office manager. Give references, state age, kind of experience and amount of salary expected. Address P. O. Drawer "M," City.

WANTED—First-class solicitor; $25 weekly to the right man. N. Bushleper, Trust Co. of Georgia, Equitable bldg.

WANTED—Two non-union compositors; none but first-class men need apply. Dameron-Pierson Co. Ltd. Manufacturing Stationers, New Orleans, La.

ATLANTA BARBER ASSOCIATION. 162 Whitehall street; good shave. Dept. C. 3c; dept. B. 5c. Haircuts, dept. C, 5c; dept. B, 7c. Free shines in both departments.

WANTED—Fifty brick layers at once to work on new mill buildings 18 miles from Asheville, N. C., on the Murphy branch of the Southern railroad. Good wages and long job, there being ten million brick to lay. Apply to Frank B. Gilbreth, General Contractor, Canton, N. C.

WANTED—A-1 experienced salesman and bookkeeper and collector to sell horses, mules, buggies and wagons; highest reference required; good position to right party. Joe Battle, Moultrie, Ga.

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced pawnbroker's clerk, one who is capable to tend to the loan department of a first-class pawnbroker shop; must be a good hustler and be well recommended; no other need apply; steady position and good pay to right party. Address Texas, care Constitution.

WANTED—Pastry and bread cook for Borden-Wheeler Springs hotel; only first class and sober need apply; with reference. George E. Driver, manager, Borden-Wheeler Springs, Ala.

WANTED—A cook for Centenary College; man preferred; first class references required; good salary to right party. Apply at once to Centenary College, Cleveland, Tennessee.

WANTED—Two experienced and reliable coal firemen. Apply with references to Vienna Cotton Oil Company, Vienna, Ga.

WANTED—First-class carriage blacksmith and a first-class wheelwright. Apply P. O'Connor's Son, Savannah, Ga.

WANTED—All round harness worker to make fine custom harness and do repairs. Steady work to good man. Must be sober. L. J. Sturdivant, Thomasville, Ga.

WANTED—Two first-class white stick candy makers. Winn-Johnson Co., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Two first-class blacksmiths. Merrill-Stevens Co., Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED HELP—FEMALE.

WANTED—Female competent Remington operators furnished positions. Remington Typewriter Co., 118 Peachtree st.

WANTED—TEACHERS.

WANTED—First-class male principal teacher for Shady Dale high school. Apply at once to W. B. Preston, secretary, Shady Dale, Ga.

WANTED SITUATION—MALE.

WE supply competent help. No cost. 'Phone 3122. National Employment Assn., 1022-23 Century bldg.

YOUNG MAN with good references desires position immediately as bookkeeper or general office help. "Bill," care Constitution.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

THE BON AIR, 384 Peachtree st., solicits inspection, comparison and patronage.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.

WE SELL homes, lots, farms, mineral and timber lands anywhere; sell yours. Stevenson & Co., R. E. A., 1529 Candler Bldg., Bell 'phone M 1051, Atlanta 306.

I AM HAVING a good demand for all classes of property. I have every facility for handling property in or near Atlanta to good advantage. If you care to sell, list yours with me for quick sales. W. A. Foster, No. 12 South Broad street.

WE HAVE buyers for all kinds of property. If you have anything for sale place it with us and we will sell it if it's worth the money. C. H. Wells & Co., 1104 Fourth National Bank building, Atlanta.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Friends of St. Paul's colored Episcopal church to donate something to the bazaar, beginning August 20th, for ten days. Address Rev. A. Eustace Day, 241 Auburn ave.

WANTED—A good second-hand surrey at once, at lowest cash price. R. J., P. O. Box 293, Atlanta.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell spool cotton in North Carolina and Virginia. Good salaries and legitimate expenses to the right parties. Young men preferred. The Scott Thread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A competent retail shoe salesman, with five or six thousand dollars to invest, to take charge of a retail store for factory. Address X., care Atlanta Constitution.

KEY LIMES.

FLORIDA KEY LIMES are better than lemons. Write for Little Drummer, free, prices, etc. Novelty Company, Box 64, Miami, Fla.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH,
MASTER PLUMBER,
'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Everyone suffering with catarrh to send us 25 cents for a week's treatment of the Eclipse Catarrh Cure. It will give instant relief. Eclipse Medicine and Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

[illegible]MES AND ADDRESSES—We can [illegible]nish classified lists of farmers, doc[illegible] lawyers, merchants, county offi[illegible] ministers, newly married couples, [illegible] new business houses, names of [illegible]uilding houses, electric light [illegible]ater works, bridges or barns, [illegible]ngs of every conceivable na[illegible] [illegible]ll the weekly and daily news[illegible] [illegible]end for prices. Harrison's Press Clipping Bureau, Austell [illegible]tlanta, Ga.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.
BECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

HIGH GRADE watch work. Will call for and deliver your clock, McNeal, 6 Central avenue. 'Phone 1329.

E. P. BURNS, 417-19 Century building, Bell phone 1299; insurance law, adjustments of claims, revision and settlement of policies.

SPLENDID opportunity for profitable business at your own town, manufacturing concrete building block; cheaper than wood, more durable than brick, and better than natural stone. No paint or laths required; buildings almost indestructible. We furnish machinery and material cheap. [illegible] or write H. C. Rawlins & Co., [illegible] Century building, Atlanta, Ga.

ATTRACTIVE [illegible]sition is open to man of good character, who has $1,000 to lend or invest, with or without services; paying salary and [illegible]ntage of profits. Salary and inves[illegible] guaranteed. Manager, Box 123, [illegible] B, Atlanta, Ga. [illegible]12-3t.

EXCEPTIONAL opportun[illegible] men in each city and town t[illegible] real estate and fire insurance business; no capital required. For full particulars address O. A. Tarbell, Dept. A., South Bend, Ind.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. A. FARMER, 214 EMPIRE BLDG. HAVE you any real estate to sell? Show it to us. City or farm lands.

IF IT IS real estate you want to buy or sell it will pay you to see me. A. Graves, 26 1-2 S. Pryor st.

Get our SALE list. Call, 'phone or write Stevenson & Co., Real Estate Agency, 1529 Candler Bldg. Bell 1051, Atlanta 306.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

LARGE stock second-hand typewriters of all makes. Our machines are the best, and prices the lowest. Terms reasonable. Southern States Writing Machine Co., 421-425 Candler bldg.

BUGGY FOR SALE, $49, first-class leather quarter top buggy, guaranteed, and a set of harness for $6.49. Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 158 Edgewood ave.

BRAMBACH PIANOS.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

'PHONE 1520—56 North Broad st.—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. F. H. Snook.

SELECTED Remingtons, Smiths, Underwoods and 50 other typewriters at sacrifice: must sell. Hardin & Co., 3 Edgewood ave. Phone 52. Best repairers.

WE HAVE three mills cutting south Georgia pine shingles also manufacture flooring, ceiling, siding and lath. Write us for delivered prices. Killian Lumber Co., box 73, Cordele, Ga.

FOR SALE—The Hall's Safe Company's fire and burglar safes from $30 up, on easy terms. John A. Vance, care Piedmont hotel.

FOR SALE—The Hall's Safe Company's screen door, bankers safes and vaults. John A. Vance, care Piedmont hotel.

FOR SALE—1 rubber tired trap, 2 handsome bed room suits, 1 range, 1 refrigerator, library fine books, rugs, etc. Call 62 E. Baker, Monday and Tuesday, 9 to 5.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 10 North Forsyth street.

GET our weekly rent bulletin, giving description of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 12 Auburn ave.

NOTICE—OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS.

Send us your complete house bill to figure. We are prepared to ship complete house bills in 24 hours after receipt of order. We are located on railroad and cars always at our command. We manufacture everything that goes in a building.

If you are ready to place order 'phone us at our expense and will send salesman to see you.

Give us a trial. 'Phones 2354.
ALEXANDER LUMBER & MFG. CO.,
Cor. S. Pryor St. and Ridge Ave.,
ATLANTA, GA.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Established 1890.
WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE
Mortgage loans on real estate.

MONEY on Atlanta realty. Low interest. Black and Draper, 213-14 Empire bldg.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 & 7 per cent interest, according to security. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

THE Union Savings bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769, Gould building.

WE have some money of clients to lend upon Atlanta real estate. Only delay time to approve title by our firm. Jackson & Orme, 215 Equitable bldg.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO.
A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOAN WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY.
817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 53 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524 Austell building.

FARM LANDS—We are placing loans on Georgia farms at the lowest rates ever offered. The Southern Mortgage Co., Gould building.

MONEY ADVANCED TO SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 704 CANDLER BUILDING. 'Phone 1916.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. 3 to 5 YEARS 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans on Atlanta, Fulton county or DeKalb county property. Ansley & Ferris, 10 East Alabama.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

$35,000 TO LOAN in sums $300 to $15,000, at 5-6-7 per cent on Atlanta and contiguous real estate; also on farms in this state. Small delay. A. H. Alfriend, 305 Peters building.

4 PER CENT home money to lend on monthly payment plan; no delay; also money for purchase money notes. Straight loans made at 5 per cent upward, according to desirability of loan. W. A. Foster, 12 S. Broad st.

LOST.

LOST—A scroll society college pin, between 325 East Linden ave. and Terminal station. "Maude Brannon, O. W. U. '90," on back. Reward. Return to 402 Peters building.

MEDICAL.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT—Opium, Morphine—Painless home cure guaranteed. Dr. J. W. Tucker, Atlanta, Ga.

PAINTING.

LET US estimate your painting. Union labor employed. Work guaranteed. Atlanta Paint Co., 200 People's Bldg. Both 'phones 4210.

LADIES' COLUMN.

LIGHT-RUNNING Domestic sewing machines, 104 North Pryor street. Bell phone 3336.

GOOD PRINTING.
COMMERCIAL and society work a specialty. High-grade work. Prices right. N. C. Tompkins, 16 W. Alabama street.

SAFES.

MY STOCK of safes at cost until all are sold. R. W. Ellis, 26 S. Broad st.

FENCING.

ALL STYLES Gates, Wire and Iron Fences sold and erected. Fencing for farm, lawn, garden and poultry. Exclusive agents for "Page Fence." Dixie Fence Co. successors Tilley Fence Co., 41 West Hunter. Phones 3868.

TRUNK REPAIRING.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO. TRUNK AND BAG CO., retail and repairing. 77 Whitehall st. Phone 1576.

SEWING MACHINES.

RENTED—Two dollars per month, either Singer or Wheeler & Wilson. We rent only new machines with complete set of attachments. Prompt delivery. Both 'Phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall street.

OLD HATS MADE NEW.

Panama and Milan straw hats cleaned and reshaped, 50c.
Soft and stiff felt hats cleaned and reshaped, 35c.
Bands or sweats, 25c each extra.
ACME HATTERS, 6 1-2 Whitehall St.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

DETECTIVES.

PIEDMONT DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc., criminal and civil investigations, "shadowing." Write for booklet, it tells who we are. General office, Atlanta, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND, bookkeeping, typewriting, mathematics, grammar, etc. Day and night. Stokely's Business College, 34 1-2 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

STOVES AND RANGES REPAIRED

EXPERT WORKMEN—Patterson Furniture House, 286 Peters street. Phones, Atlanta 2472; Bell 794 W. Wanted, furniture, stoves, organs, feathers.

WALL PAPER.

WHO PUTS your paper on "so slick,"
And guarantees that it will stick;
Does your painting, does it nice,
And "always lowest in the price?"
BURNETT, of course.
Your "Uncle Jim" is hard to beat.
He's at number 12 East Hunter street.
Both 'Phones 550.

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SHELDON AUDIT CO.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.
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Accounts in litigation audited and reported on. Investigations for lawyers, merchants and corporations a specialty. Highest testimonials. Correspondence invited.

HOT! HOT!! HOT!!!

BUT FOR $15 to $20 per month you can get cool rooms and good board at Josie Hotel, Decatur, Ga.

GET BUSY.

If you have a furnace, get busy and let us put it in order. If you have no furnace get busy and let us figure with you now. Going to be cold. So get busy Moncrief Furnace Co. Both phones.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES.

$2.50 PER BUSHEL—McMillan Seed Co., 23 S. Broad st.

GWINN'S SHOE SHOP,

4 LUCKIE, opposite Piedmont. Bell 2335. Men's sewed half soles 75c. tf.

ANSLEY BROS.,
Real Estate,
Bell Phone 339; Atlanta 260.
Offices 4 to 10 E. Ala. St.

PEACHTREE ROAD—We have a beautiful tract of land in this magic direction that can be bought for less than $9,000; and it has a large frontage on the road with beautiful building site. Owner very anxious to sell quick, and that means a heap to the buyer. Come and touch the bottom.

$2,000 FOR a beautiful lot on Capitol ave. this side of Georgia ave. It is 50x190 feet, lays finely, and it's a snap for someone wishing a fine residence lot. For special reasons the owner wants this lot sold within the next ten days.

$4,000 FOR pretty 2-story house of 8 rooms with water, gas, bath, etc. Newly painted and papered and everything in first-class condition. Fine lot, on nice paved street, very near car line, and in nice neighborhood.

$2,000 FOR nice 4-room house and store combined. Well located on good street. Rents for $20.00 and pays 12 per cent interest.

$2,600 FOR pretty new 6-room cottage in West End, with water, gas and bath. On first-class street and car line in nice neighborhood. Easy terms.

$4,000 FOR nice 7-room house; very near in; on South Pryor street; with water, gas, bath and fine lot; and that rents for $30 per month. It will pay you to see it.

$4,500 FOR beautiful Ansley Park lot, very near Peachtree st. If you want a large, elegant lot in this fashionable section at a bargain, you'd better see us about this.

$6,750 FOR nice 2-story house of 8 rooms in splendid neighborhood, on north side, and near Peachtree; small cash payment and very easy terms.

$600 FOR pretty West End lot, on nice street and car line, and in nice neighborhood. Fine bargain and reasonable terms.

Dr. J. W. Mayson, H. L. Cobbs and Paul Vose, Assistant Salesmen.

AUCTION.

LEO FRESH,
AUCTIONEER;
Office and Salesroom,
123 Whitehall Street.

WILL SELL on Monday, August 13th, at 10 a. m., at 240 Auburn ave., the entire stock of canned and bottled goods, confectioneries, cigars and tobacco, two floor showcases, several oak tables and chairs, linoleum, shelving and counters, cash register, scales, 3 delivery wagons, machinery suitable for ice cream, and a $300 interest in soda fountain. By order of Rebb & Co.
LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

ON TUESDAY, August 14, at 10 a. m., will sell entire household moved from West End to our salesroom, 123 Whitehall, for convenience of the public, consisting of a magnificent bedroom suit, cost $85; hat rack, cost $32; a sideboard, cost $65; folding bed, cost $55; 5-piece parlor suit, tapestry-covered dining table, wardrobe, steel range, extra fine iron bed, spring, and felt mattress, very fine refrigerator, 9x12 Smyrna rug, a good carpet, rugs, several center tables, portieres, lace curtains, antique mahogany chest of drawers with glass knobs, antique large mirrors, solid mahogany chairs, rockers, etc. By order of the consigner.
LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

ON WEDNESDAY, August 15th, at 10 a. m., the entire furniture and outfit at 191 Marietta street, consisting of roll top desk, iron safe, dining room and bedroom furniture, wardrobes, fine range with boiler, folding bed, heaters, refrigerator, secretary desk, hat rack, kitchen tables, and a lot of other goods. By order the Rev. of the mission.
LEO FRESH, Auctioneer.

H. C. PENDLETON,
Real Estate,
614 Peters Building; Atlanta
Phone 1237.

N. KIRKWOOD—8-room cottage and 2 1-2 acres of land, within 2 blocks of car line. This is offered for sale for a limited time at $3,000.

FARM—A farm of 75 acres and real good cottage and outbuildings, just 6 miles from center of Atlanta, at $2,500. This is on public road northeast of city, and in good neighborhood.

INMAN PARK—7-room cottage on large elevated lot facing Georgia railroad, just opposite Inman Park, at $3,000. This is a good investment, as the railroads must have all this property in this block sooner or later.

OAKLAND CEMETERY—One-half of a beautiful lot in the new addition at the low price of $225.

KENT, SIGNS.

For high grade sign painting, call on Alex Kent, 9½ 1-2 North Pryor street.

STENOGRAPHERS.

Competent—Reliable.
MASSEY REPORTING CO.,
1201 Fourth National. Phones 1201.

FOR EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads:

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

No.	Arrive From—		No.	Depart To—	
* 3	Nashville	7:10 am	* 2	Nashville	8:35 am
73	Marietta.	8:35 am	74	Marietta.	12:10 pm
*93	Nashville	11:45 am	*92	Nashville	4:50 pm
75	Marietta.	2:50 pm	72	Marietta.	5:30 pm
* 1	Nashville	7:35 pm	* 4	Nashville	8:50 pm

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Savannah	7:10 am	Macon	12:01 am
Jacksonville	7:50 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Macon	11:40 am	Macon	4:00 pm
Savannah	4:05 pm	Savannah	9:15 pm
Macon	7:55 pm	Jacksonville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Selma	11:40 am	*Montgomery	5:30 am
Montgomery	7:30 pm	*Montgomery	12:45 pm
*Selma	11:35 pm	*Selma	4:20 pm
LaGrange	8:20 am	LaGrange	5:30 pm
*Montgomery	3:40 pm	*Montgomery	11:15 pm

*Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.
All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal station, corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Washington	6:30 am	Birmingham	5:40 am
Abbeville	9:00 am	Monroe	7:20 am
Memphis	11:45 am	New York	12:00 n'n
New York	3:30 pm	Abbeville	4:00 pm
Monroe	7:40 pm	Memphis	5:00 pm
Birmingham	9:25 pm	Washington	9:35 pm

Shown in Central Time.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	6:00 am	*Augusta	7:45 am
Conyers	6:45 am	Lithonia	10.05 am
Covington	7.45 am	*Augusta	3:30 pm
*Augusta	12:30 pm	Conyers	5:00 pm
Lithonia	3:25 pm	Covington	6:10 pm
*Augusta	8:15 pm	*Augusta	11:45 pm

*Daily; all other trains daily except Sunday.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Atlanta, New Terminal Station, corner Mitchell and Madison Avenue.

N. B.—Following schedule figures published only as information and are not guaranteed:

4:00 A. M.—No. 23, Daily. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:15 a. m.

5:20 A. M.—No. 13, DAILY. "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train Atlanta to Cincinnati without change, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars. Arrives Rome 7:20 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—No. 30 DAILY, to Griffin and Columbus. Arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 10 a.m.

6:15 A. M.—No. 12, DAILY, local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 9:15 a. m.; Brunswick 6 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:00 A. M.—No. 35, DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs. Arrives Memphis 8:05 p. m.; Kansas City 9:45 a. m., and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—No. 12, DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville, Richmond and Asheville.

7:55 A. M.—No. 7, DAILY, Chattanooga.

12 NOON, No. 38, DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern Limited. Electric lighted. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 6:12 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

1:00 P. M.—No. 40, DAILY.—New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte and Washington. Arrives Washington 11:05 a. m.; New York 6 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—No. 3, DAILY.—Local for Macon, arriving Macon 2:30 p. m.

4:20 P. M.—No. 18, DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville. Pullman observation chair car Atlanta to Macon.

4:25 P. M.—No. 37, DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham. Arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—No. 18, DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle" to Toccoa.

4:30 P. M.—No. 22, DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:35 P. M.—No. 23, DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:50 P. M.—No. 15, DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati and Memphis and Chattanooga to Louisville. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:26 p. m.; Chattanooga 9:55 p. m.; Memphis 8:30 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 6 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m.

6:15 P. M.—No. 28, DAILY.—Makes all stops. Local to Heflin; arrives Heflin 10:50 p. m.

11:15 P. M.—No. 14, DAILY.—Florida Limited. A solid vestibuled train to Jacksonville, Fla. Through sleeping cars and day coaches to Jacksonville and Brunswick; arrives Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 6 a. m.; St. Augustine 10 a. m.

11:30 P. M.—No. 97, DAILY.—Through Pullman drawing room sleeping car, Atlanta to Shreveport. Local sleeper Atlanta to Birmingham. Arrives Birmingham 5:35 a. m.; Meridian 11 a. m.; Jackson 2:25 p. m.; Vicksburg, 4:05 p. m.; Shreveport 10:50 p. m. Sleepers open to receive passengers 9:00 p. m.

12 NIGHT.—No. 36, DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond, Charlotte and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m. Local Atlanta-Charlotte sleeper open to receive passengers at 9:00 p. m. Local Atlanta-Asheville sleeper, open 10:30 p. m.

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Fort Dade, Fla., August 12, 1906.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, for screening buildings here, will be received until 10 a. m., August 31, 1906, then opened. Information furnished upon application. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for screening buildings at Fort Dade, Fla." and addressed to Constructing Quartermaster. R. H. Jordan, 2nd Lieut., Const'g Qr. Mr.

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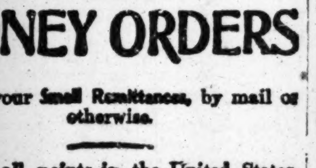
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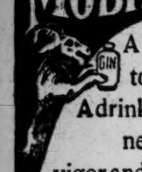
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NEW SPINDLES PUT IN MILLS

16,000 Will Be Installed in Eagle and Phenix No. 3.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The Eagle and Phenix mills yesterday ordered 16,000 new spindles and other new machinery for No. 3 mill and the thread annex, the order aggregating $60,000. A good many old spindles will be displaced, but the net result will give the mills 3,500 more spindles than before. It is now considerably over a 70,000-spindle mill. Just a few years ago all the spindles of all the cotton mills in Columbus did not aggregate much more than that. A car load of new machinery for the dye house of the Eagle and Phenix mills arrived yesterday.

Guards Return Home.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The Columbus Guards returned home this morning at an early hour on a special train over the Southern railway from camp at Chickamauga. They had a pleasant trip, without accident.

Four Convicts for Melon Theft.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Peter Crouch, a negro boy, pleaded guilty in the city court yesterday to having stolen a 10-cent watermelon from a store, and was sentenced to four months in the chaingang, with a $20 fine as an alternative.

In Columbus Churches.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Dr. A. J. Moncrieff, presient of Cox's college, at College Park, Ga., preached at the First Baptist church today.

Dr. J. W. Shoaff has returned from Virginia, and conducted usual services at St. Paul Methodist church today.

Dr. Scully, rector of Trinity, and Dr. McElroy, president of the First Presbyterian, are out of city on their vacation. Several local Methodist pastors took part in the camp meeting services at Cataula, Ga., today. Rev. L. O. Lewis has returned from Buena Vista, where he took part in a successful revival meeting. He preached a sermon to children at East Highlands Methodist church today.

R. A. R. Convention.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—The annual conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia will begin in Columbus November 21, and will be in session three days. The local chapters, Oglethorpe and Georgia Walton chapters, are already making arrangements for the proper entertainment of the conference.

A Girard Blaze.

Columbus, Ga., August 12.—(Special.)—Four dwellings were destroyed by fire on Sanford street, in Girard, yesterday at a loss of $2,500, the insurance being $1,500. The dwellings were those of J. D. Garden, F. Klinkerfuss, and James Kennington. Mr. Garden lost most of his furniture, but the others saved their effects. Adjoining property had na narrow escape.

BRYAN AND PARTY IN PARIS.

Nebraskan Will Pay Respects to the French President Today.

Paris, August 12.—William J. Bryan and his party went in automobiles to Fontainebleau today, where they visited the palace. Mr. Bryan hopes to pay his respects to President Falliéries, at Rambouillet, Monday and Tuesday.

He cabled C. W. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., today, fixing the date for his arrival in New York as August 30. He will visit New Haven and Bridgeport, August 31; Jersey City, September 1; Chicago, September 4; Lincoln, September 5; St. Louis, September 11; Louisville, September 12, and Cincinnati, September 13, stopping at Kansas City on the return trip.

Farms and Farmers.....

WET AND DRY MONTHS.

August is the most showery month of the twelve, at least, the rainfall is greater in this month than in any one month of the year. February is the next most rainy month, closely followed by March. April, May, September, October and November, are the usually (not always) dry months, or months of least rainfall.

But perhaps it may be well to give the average or mean rainfall for each month, for a number of years past. The following rainfall table is taken from the weather record kept by this writer continuously for the last seventeen years, at Experiment, Ga., and is vouched for as correct. The figures given, indicating rainfall to reach month, are the results of adding together the total rainfall for each month for seventeen consecutive years, and dividing the totals by the number of years of observation, thus giving the average amount of rainfall for each month of the year for seventeen years:

Months.	Inches of Rainfall.
January	3.63
February	5.46
March	5.02
April	3.13
May	3.08
June	4.11
July	5.00
*August	5.88
*September	2.34
*October	2.47
*November	2.49
*December	3.75
Average amount	46.36

*Average of sixteen years.

The averages for each of the months of August, September, October, November and December are for sixteen years only, as those months have not yet appeared for 1906, the seventeenth year of the record.

It will be noticed that there seem to be two comparatively wet periods and two comparatively dry periods during the average year. Note the high rainfall for February—5.46 inches. The monthly average then falls rapidly until it reaches 3.08 inches in May. The average then ascends pretty regularly until it reaches 5.88 inches in August, the highest of the year. It is remarkable how it then suddenly tumbles from 5.88 inches in August—the month of greatest rainfall, to 2.34 inches in the next following month of September, which is a little the dryest month of the twelve, closely followed in this feature by October, 2.47, and November, 2.49 inches.

Bear in mind that the above figures—all of them—are averages. The months of April, May, September, October and November are not always dry months; nor are February and August always months of heavy rainfall. I have known very wet Aprils and Mays, as well as Septembers, Octobers and Novembers; and also very dry Februarys and Augusts. It is a fact, however, that it is not common for abnormal conditions as to rainfall to occur for two consecutive months, although it does sometimes.

It is a fact that the three usually dry months of September, October and November in succession are together the feature that gives Georgia and the other states to the east and west their advantage as cotton growing states, other features of climate and soil cooperating and helping to confirm the monopoly in cotton production enjoyed by this southern United States. We have usually plenty of rain during the growing season and a long dry fall for maturing and harvesting the crop.

Corn growers may make a note of the fact that July and August—the latter particularly—are months of heavy rainfalls and plant their main crop of corn accordingly. Gardeners will observe that the latter part of July and the first half of August mark the time for starting fall crops, such as Irish potatoes, corn, beans, etc., and be governed accordingly.

R. J. REDDING.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of this department frequently receives letters of inquiry asking for "a reply in next issue of the weekly," or in the "next week's paper." To all such inquiries he wishes to say that such letters, as a rule, cannot appear in "next week's issue," or in "Monday's paper," for the simple reason that matter intended for publication must be in the hands of the printer by Tuesday morning of the week preceding the date of the paper. If a letter shall be received by the editor not later than Monday night the letter and the editor's reply will appear in the following Monday's paper. Correspondents should therefore not feel slighted or neglected if letters received on Tuesday and the following days of the week do not appear in the next week's issue. Write your letters and mail them so that they will reach the editor at least seven (7) days before the date of the paper in which they may be expected to appear.

The Farm and Farmers' department appears in the Monday's edition of the daily in The Tri-Weekly of Tuesday, and the Tri-Weekly of Monday, and not in any other edition of the Tri-Weekly. R

Farm Correspondence.

SHOCKING AND SHREDDING CORN.

J. W. D. S., Bascom, Fla.—Will you please give me, through your valuable paper, some information about cutting and shocking corn? Any information regarding that plan of harvesting corn will be thankfully received. Very respectfully, etc.

Answer—The corn should be cut down near the surface of the ground, the operation to be performed about a week later than the stage at which farmers usually "pull fodder" in the old way. The stalks are immediately gathered up in armsful and shocked very much like wheat or other small grain, putting from 150 to 300 stalks in a shock, varying according to the size of the stalks. For convenience of shocking and tying it is necessary to have a rough frame or "shocker." This may be made by taking a piece of 3 by 4 scantling 12 or 14 feet long, or a light, smooth pole cut from the woods will answer. Bore holes and put two legs 4 or 5 feet long in one end of the pole, the other end of the latter resting on the ground. About 3 or 4 feet from where the legs are inserted bore a one and one-half inch hole through horizontally and insert a loose-fitting pin, 4 feet long, to its middle point. This pin forms with the pole a cross, and when the shocker is set upon its feet there are four corners, into which the cut stalks should be placed in armsful, equally divided and well spread at the base. One man can crawl up on the pole and tie the shock with good strong twine just below the tassels.

There are regular tighteners made for drawing the top of the shock very tightly together. But a good substitute is a small plow line 8 or 10 feet long, with an iron ring (noose) at one end. The operator slings the ring end of the line around the top of the shock, puts the free end through the ring and may then draw the shock together as tightly as desired, and tie with two strands of binder twine.

The loose pin may then be withdrawn and the shocker removed and carried to the next shocking place. It is well to go over the field in a week or ten days and take up the slack in the tie caused by the shrinkage that will occur.

If the shocks be put up properly, the rain will not penetrate them to any serious damage. If there shall be no rain, the corn—stalks, ears and all—will be dry and ready for shredding the stalks in four weeks. If one or more rains shall fall, or cloudy weather prevail, it may require 5 or 6 weeks to properly cure.

There are shredders that will snap off the ears as the stalks containing them are fed into the machine, butts foremost. Other machines require that the ears shall be snapped off by hand before feeding the stalks into the shredder. If entirely dry when shredded the stuff may be at once baled and stored away. If not dry, it will easily mould and be more or less ruined. The shredded stover—which may include stalks, blades and shucks—everything but the ears—is superior as a feed to cotton seed hulls, although they will not be eaten so clean as the hulls. See editorial in last week's issue on this subject.

LUMPY JAW.

L. L. K., Fruitland Park, Fla.—I have a very fine cow that found a calf last February, and while she appeared well, she kept so poor and her coat looked so rough. I feed cotton seed meal, also hulls and bran or shorts, sometimes shocked velvet beans or ground beans after being shelled. I believe I fed her once too heavy and found her next morning head lowered and quite dull and would not eat. I gave her epsom salts and dosed her with some medicine handed by a cow doctor. She was soon all right and is now sleek and looking well, but some four or five weeks ago she came home with a lump on her nose as if snakebitten. Some week or two after that I noticed a swelling under her jaw and this is now hard, but apparently not very painful, and two days ago I saw she had a swelling on her cushion and one under her tail; these rub together naturally when switching her tail.

Answer—I think it not improbable that your cow has actinomycosis of the jaw, or, as it is commonly called, lump jaw—a very serious disease. If the swellings have an opening inject into each a teaspoonful or so of tincture of iodine. If no opening yet paint the skin of the swellings once a day with the tincture of iodine. These paintings should be continued daily until it is quite evident that the growth of swellings has been checked. Also give internally, night and morning, one to one and a half drams of iodide of potash dissolved in one pint of warm water. Continue this for ten days or two weeks; then hold up ten days and then commence again if necessary.

SPRAINED ANKLE.

O. L., Thomaston, Ga.—I have a horse that sprained its ankle last winter running and playing. We have done everything that could be thought of, but it only healed as though it were taking its own time. We got a doctor to look at it, and he said there was corruption in the place, and he stuck a knife in it. The horse like to have bled to death, and she is still lame at times, especially if she is drove hard or worked very hard, and the joint is large and soft, and feels like there is something in there. She is a very good horse, and I would like to get a cure for this lameness. And is there anything that will bring hair back on a place where a blister caused a sore and took hair off? Any information will be thankfully received through your paper.

Answer: In the first place do not work the animal if he is the least lame, rest being one of the most important details in all cases of lameness, especially when the joints are involved. Bathe the joint in either hot or cold water for half hour. Then apply a lotion of half ounce of sugar of lead and 2 ounces of laudanum dissolved in one quart of water. Repeat the bathing and lotion three times a day for three or four days. The effect of it will be to relieve the soreness. Then mix up two drams of cantharides and one ounce of vaseline. Rub in on the swollen joint a little of this with the fingers. Tie up the animal's head for twenty-four hours. Then wash off the ointment and grease with a little clean lard. Repeat the blister every second week. The horse may be permitted to run in pasture in the intervals between the blisters.

There is nothing that will restore the hair in a case where the true skin, containing the hair follicles, has been destroyed by too severe blistering or by the use of caustic.

BIGHEAD OF COLT.

T. R. A. W., Buna, Tex.—I see in The Constitution of the 23d instant A. C. H., Doerun, Ga., has a colt with big head, and as I have had some experience with a case of the same kind will give my experience. I think if A. C. H. will look inside of horse's mouth he will find a small round tooth just in front of jaw teeth. He can have it removed, and by so doing his colt will get well without other treatment. The best horse I have, at about the same age of this colt, was affected as this one is and there is no sign of big head after having the treatment above given. It will take some time for the colt's head to get back in shape.

IRREGULAR DEVELOPMENT OF UDDER.

W. W., Marietta, Ga.—A fine cow now fresh with second calf, seems never to have fully developed the two hind quarters of her udder for secretion of milk equal to the front quarters. The difference of yield of milk was noticeable with first calf, while, since dropping of second calf, May 23 last, her yield of milk from front quarters has been near double in measure the yield from hind quarters. Similar disproportion in size of teats exists. Can I do anything to improve this?

Answer—I do not know that you can do much in the way of developing the rear quarters and teats. It is a congenital malformation. All you can do would be to rub with some milk-stimulating liniment, after each milking, say Stone's liniment, or vinegar and spirits turpentine, half and half, with equal bulk of white of egg all well beaten together.

CYPHERUS STRIGOSUS, OR STRAW-COLORED STRIGOSUS.

W. T. D., Blackburg, S. C.—Your postal in regard to supposed nut grass was received. Am sending another sample for identification. It is a new grass in this community, and I find it only in drill with cotton seed brought from Georgia. Before blossoming it looks very much like chufa plants, but can find no nuts among roots. Will appreciate your kindness very much in telling me what it is.

Please also give me the name of some variety of corn which will habitually produce two medium sized ears, and where it can be procured. I see in Farm and Fireside department of The Constitution that you regard two-eared varieties as most profitable.

Answer: The plant sent is Cyperus strigosus, or srtaw-colored strigosus. It belongs to the same germs—cyperus—with nut grass. But the cyperus germs contains 640 different species in the world, of which there are more than 100 species in the south. So you see that the chances are only 1 in 100 that you have cyperus robundus, or nut grass, on your farm. I only said that a variety of corn that will produce only two good ears would be desirable. I do not know of such a variety. My objection to the so-called prolific varieties—producing from 2 to 4 and even 5 or 6 ears to the stalk—is that the ears are too small, and therefore tedious to handle. The Marlboro is a good variety, in the sense that it produces well, but the ears, 2 to 4 to a stalk, are quite small and the grains are small.

NUT GRASS AND OATS.

V. W., Chipley, Ga.—I have two acres of gray sandy land with nut grass nearly all over it and I want to get rid of the grass. How would it do to sow oats in the fall for several years; would there be danger of getting the grass seed when the oats are cut? If my plan is no good, please tell me how to destroy it.

Answer.—I have often recommended the very plan you propose as a means of subduing nut grass sufficiently to permit cultivation of the land in cotton and corn or other crops. But I advise that cowpeas he sown immediately after harvesting the oats, seeding heavily, and mowing the vines for hay. The oats should be very liberally fertilized and thickly seeded, sowing according to the "open furrow" plan. The peas should also be fertilized with acid phosphate and potashe, say a 10-4 acid and potash. The idea is to shade the nut grass as much as possible. There will be no nutgrass seed at time of harvesting the oats, as they do not ripen until August.

SPRAIN OF BACK TENDONS.

W. R. Holliday, Rehoboth, S. C.—I have a mule that has been crippled since March last. The leaders in his left front legs are swollen from the knee to the ankle, and has fever in it, and it is drawing his foot over (forward.) Have tried several remedies, but to no avail. All simple home remedies.

Answer—Remember that an animal that is lame should not be required to work. Bathe the swollen and tender parts with hot or cold water half hour at a time three times a day. After each bathing apply a lotion of 1-2 ounce of sugar of lead and 2 ounces of laudanum dissolved in 1 quart of water. Continue the bathing and lotion three or four days or until the soreness and fever are relieved. Then rub in well with the fingers along the rear of the leg a little of an ointment made by mixing 2 drams of cantharides and 1 ounce of lard. Tie up the animal's head for twenty-four hours and then wash off the blister ointment and grease with clean lard. Then turn into pasture for two weeks, when the leg should be blistered again as before. Continue for a month or two. It may be helpful if you will put on that foot a high-heeled shoe.

NOT TEXAS BOLL WEEVIL.

C. W. A., Tekoa, Ala.—I enclose you some bugs or weevils suppose to be cot-Tri-Weekly Constitution whether or not Tri-Weekly Constitutioon whther are not they are the Texas cotton boll weevil.

Answer: The bugs are certainly not Texas boll weevils, although somewhat like them in appearance.

STIFLED JOINT.

W. R. Holliday, Rehoboth, S. C.—I have a mule I think that has stifled joint. I had a stifled shoe put on her this spring and she soon got well. I thought until recently I started to plowing when suddenly she began to limp. She gets nearly past going some times. You will greatly oblige me if you can give me some remedy.

Answer—It is not practicable to prescribe definitely unless the location of the lameness is known. Nor can you reasonably expect to cure a severe lamness if you continue to work the animal. There is no difficulty in diagnosing a case of 'stifled out," as the animal will have its leg extended backward and will not be able at once to bring it forward. Warm fomentations alternating with drenches of cold water will promote permanent recovery from a weakened condition of the stifle joint which predisposed to stifling. Stimulating liniments, hand rubbing or even severe blisters may be resorted to in order to tone up and strengthen the parts. The blister ointment should consist of 2 drams of canatharides and 1 ounce of lard. Rub in a little with the fingers on the front and outside of the stifle joint. In twenty-four hours wash it off and grease with lard. Repeat in two weeks and continue for two or three months.

LYMPHANGITIS OF MULE.

I have a mule, 4 years old, crippled in left hind leg or hip. I put him in the stable one evening about a month ago, right; and next morning when I went to take him out he could not walk on his left hind leg. I first thought he was stifled, but his hip began to swell and in three days was badly swollen down to his hock. In about ten days the swelling went out, but he limps badly in that leg, and has not seemed to improve any in the last two weeks. I now believe he has strained his leg by giving it a wrench some way in getting up. There was no place for him to get fastened. Just inside of the stifle joint and up the inside of his thigh seems be very sore, and he doesn't like it to be touched. He makes a good step with the crippled leg, but is badly lame; and when he puts his weight on that foot to make a step he twists it around. Please answer in Tri-Weekly and tell me what to do. It will be very grateful.

Answer: I judge that your mule has what is known as lymphangitis; an affection that should be very promptly treated. Not knowing how long the case continued (for your letter was not dated, nor any postoffice given), I hardly know what to advise, as I do not know the present condition of the leg-pretty bad, I reckon. This reply will not be published earlier than the issue of August 13, by which time the case will probably be very aggravated, and the leg may become more or less indurated and permanently enlarged. Give 3-4-oz. doses of Fowler's solution of arsenic, once a day, and rub on the leg twice a week an ointment made by mixing 2 drams of iodine and 2 ozs. of vaseline. Write me describing its condition, addressing your letter as directed at the head of this department.

STERILITY OR FAILURE TO CONCEIVE.

J. B. J., Cullman, Ala.—Can you tell me what to do with my cow? She is half Jersey, 7 years old, in good order, and is giving milk. She runs on burmuda pasture and we feed her on cotton seed meal. I have turned her twice to a 2-year-old Jersey bull; also twice to a 3-year-old Durham bull. Both run on large bermuda pastures, but she has not conceived. I had the same kind of trouble with another cow last winter.

Answer—There may be any one of several causes for the failure. Try this plan: Give her 1 1-2 pounds of epsom-salts dissolved in 1-2 gallon of water as a drench one or two days before she comes in heat, and at the same time subject her to a spare diet. "Should the excessive ardor of the cow be not controllable in this way, she may be shut up a day or two until the heat is passing off, when under the lessened excitement conception will be more likely to occur."

The various diseases of the ovaries, their tubes, the womb, excessively high condition from too much stimulating food, all may be causes of failure.

ECZEMA OF HORSE.

H. E. S., Zenith, Ga.—I have a horse that was foundered or that is what some peaople that seem to know say was the matter. She has gott so she works all right, but her blood seems to be inky, bad order; everywhere the harness touches her it will rub off the skin or hair. I would thank you by return mail to give me a formula or recipe so I can get some medicine that would help her.

Answer—You do not describe in detail the character of the disease, but I presume it is one of the several forms of eczema. If the animal is in "good order" give her a dose of physic as follows: One ounce of aloes, 1 ounce of powdered ginger, 1 ounce of common soda, all dissolved in 1-2 pint of boiling water. Add 1-2 pint of cold water and give all as one drenching. After purging is over have mixed ready 4 ounces each of powdered saltpeter and copperas, divided into 24 powders. Give one powder in a small bran mash twice daily.

A WASHY HORSE.

Some reader from Bankston, Ala., asks for a remedy for a mare that habitually "scours" when put to work in hot weather. He does not give his name, but evidently he has read the following answer to a correspondent in the issue of June 4, but thinks his is a different case. I see no reason to doubt that his mare is affected in the same manner.

Diarrhoea of horses is usually due to indigestion, or to intestinal catarrh, or to irritation of the bowels from eating moldy or dusty food, drinking stagnant water, diseased condition of teeth, eating irritating substances, to being kept on low marshy pastures and exposure during cold nights or on low, damp stables. If any one of the above causes is existing you should remove it. There is no remedy that will permanently cure diarrhoea so long as the cause of the diarrhoea is permitted to continue. Some horses are predisposed to scour and are called "washy" by horsemen. They are usually those with long legs, long bodies and narrow, flat sides. Horses of this build are almost sure to scour if put to work immediately after feeding and watering. After removing all possible causes, as above enumerated, if the diarrhoea continues give two drams of powdered opium and one ounce of subnitrate of bismuth three times a day. Look carefully to the water that it be pure and wholesome and always water before feeding and not immediately after feeding. Feed sparingly of good, easily digested foods and do not require work of the animal for at least one hour after feeding is over. If there be much flatulency give one tablespoonful of soda before each feeding.

APPLE AND PEAR BLIGHT.

(From The Southern Agriculturist.)

Fungous diseases have been very destructive to apple trees, especially in Tennessee, this season. Their destructive work is over now for this season, but if the bacterial germs or seeds are allowed to remain in the orchard undisturbed, their destructive work will be far more destructive for 1907 than it was in 1906. The proper time to check it is when the tips of the limbs begin to turn brown. Cut those limbs at any time eight inches below the browned leaves, and burn them.

The germs are under the bark and will remain there all winter, like seed, ready to sprout as soon as the sun warms them into life the following spring. If burned there will be no seed on that tree to produce a new crop. It does not damage the apple or pear tree to do this in spring or summer. Immediately after pruning the blighted limbs, the entire tree should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. If the copper sulphate should fall upon a blight spore, it will consume it so it will be powerless to germinate. Where the limbs are freshly cut is where the now invisible seed spores may enter, but if the sulphate of copper be on the end of the bleeding limb, the blight will be checked. These directions are as plain as language can make them, and if followed will check the spread of apple and pear blight.

Do not put stable manure on apple or pear trees, because the manure increases the growth and softens the wood. Nitrogenous fertilizers produce new growth, and the new wood is soft, therefore is more subject to blight. Put 400 pounds of acid phosphate and 200 pounds of kainit, or twenty-five bushels of hardwood ashes on each acre of the orchard, and the trees will then grow hardwood and become to some extent exempt from blights. Let this talk enter into your minds and act upon it.

WEEVILS IN GRAIN.

(From The Southern Agriculturist.)

Weevils are apparently more destructive of corn that has the shuck removed than when this natural coating remains on after it has been cribbed. We have seen them in south Alabama so numerous in grains of corn that had been sent to the mills to be ground into meal that we did not believe it should be used for bread. There are several kinds of weevils, but the calandra granaria, which has a blackish snout, is the most frequently found and is the most destructive. There is another kind of weevil that is called the augumois grain moth, which has wings, and flies from place to place.

There being more starch and sugar in popcorn than common corn, the weevils delight in eating it. When corn is clear of any weevils and is husked in November, in Mississippi, then the weevils are not so likely to attack it, as the insect appears to use the husk on the corn as a protection from cold. There is great loss in weight of corn infested by weevil. The husked corn in the fall put up in rail pens, but covered with planks or boards, will have fewer weevils than if thrown into an average corncrib.

The remedy to destroy the weevil is bisulphide of carbon. It has the odor of a horse's hoof when he has been standing in a filthy stable ,and his feet are rotting with ammonia, but it kills weevils. The gas of it is explosive as gasoline, therefore no pipe or lantern should be in the building when it is being applied to the corn. If several hundred bushels of corn are to be treated, it is better to buy the bisulphide of carbon in 10-gallon tin cans. Cans must be kept tight—they are made with nuts to screw on, with a wrench. Three pounds of this liquid will destroy all the weevils in 100 bushels of corn in a tight room, but not in the open crib. It is the fumes that kill.

The gas that escapes from the bisulphide is heavier than the air, therefore if the liquid be poured in old plates or pans it will descend to the bottom of the corn, killing weevils, mice or other living insects. The liquid in 1-gallon cans costs about $1.25 per can. If 100 bushels of corn be put in tongue and grooved bin and three to four pounds of the liquid be placed in pans upon the corn and all the doors tightly fastened, in forty-eight hours every weevil will be dead. The treated corn can be taken out and placed in a clean house, and the second hundred bushels treated in the same way, and thus Mr. Williams may have clean corn for meal. This is some trouble, but it is about the only remedy he will find that will annihilate the pest.

If the liquid is poured on the corn it will not damage the corn for meal or feeding stock, as it evaporates so rapidly that if a few drops be poured on the hand it will feel like ice water. It is poisonous for persons to breathe, but there is no danger in pouring it into the plates on the corn and leaving the room building in a few minutes.

If an old carpet or sacks can be put over the corn and plates with the liquid in them, the fumigation will be more complete. As this is a very important question, we have been more than usually naming all the conditions that have been where there is no

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Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HURT—Friends of Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Hurt and family are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence, Delta Place, Inman Park. Interment at Oakland, Rev. Henry Mays and Dr. W. F. Glenn officiating. Pallbearers: Dr. A. W. Calhoun, Dr. W. P. Nicolson, Dr. J. B. Baird, Dr. E. C. Davis, Dr. T. K. Glenn, Mr. W. W. Kingston, Mr. R. A. Hemphill and Mr. M. M. Turler.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.
MACON C. SHARP.
Subject to white primary August 22, '06.

For county treasurer.
HUBERT L. CULBERSON.

I wish to announce my candidacy for councilman for the third ward.
C. W. MANGUM.

I wish to announce myself as candidate for council from Fourth ward.
DR. B. E. PEARCE.

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